

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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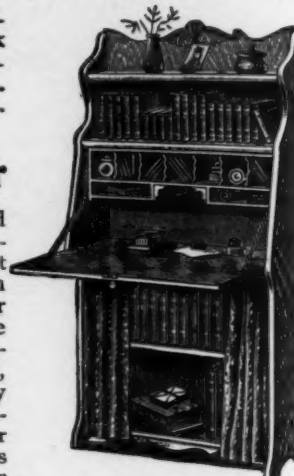
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE GREENBACKS.

A FORMIDABLE campaign to secure the retirement of the greenbacks began as soon as the result of the Presidential election became known. It is claimed by the newspapers which advocate this plan that the election of McKinley meant more than mere maintenance of the existing system, if, indeed, such maintenance of a gold standard does not necessarily imply at least the breaking of what President Cleveland has styled "the endless chain" of redemption and reissue of greenbacks, by means of which the gold reserve has been depleted. Aside from the financial journals which have long been practically unanimous in demanding this step of "currency reform," it has been deemed significant that a leader of the newspaper agitation since election has been *The News* of Indianapolis.

The Indianapolis platform of the "National Democracy" contained a plank favoring the separation of the Government from "the banking business," and indorsed an "elastic bank currency under governmental supervision." And now the Indianapolis Board of Trade has taken definite steps to inaugurate this currency-reform movement in the central West. A convention of representatives of boards of trade in Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Des Moines, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Omaha, Peoria, and Grand Rapids has been called for December 1 to prepare for a larger convention. Of Eastern organizations the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce has been one of the first to put itself again on record against the greenbacks. The Indianapolis *News*, fathering the latest organized movement, finds warrant for it in the recent election as follows:

"What was the question [discussed in the election campaign]? That we should have the gold standard. But is the gold standard here to stay? Present conditions do not insure it. If we had our

money on a scientific basis, such as other nations of Christendom have, it would indeed be here to stay. But it is precisely because it is not so that we must now seize the golden opportunity—golden in more senses than one—and put it in such a position that it will stay. . . .

"The facts of the case are simply these: The election gave this country an opportunity to settle the currency question, and that is all it did. Shall we improve our opportunity? We ought to do it. It ought to be the first duty of bankers and business men to get together and formulate a plan of wise reform, and then arouse public opinion so that Congress shall be brought to action. The work can not be undertaken too soon. Its discussion is already ripe, and it is a kind of work which, unless there appears early in the discussion something that promises a union of effort, will be worsted by discussion; for dozens of different doctors will come forward with their remedies, the opportunity will slip away in controversy, while Congress, the Congress that we shall have, only too glad to get out of doing anything, will let the matter go, and we shall be face to face with this currency crisis again, in a worse shape than we were in the campaign through which we have just come."

The attitude of leading financial organs is typically illustrated by a quotation from *The Bankers' Magazine*, New York:

"Altho the Congress is Republican, it can hardly be conceived that with an Administration thoroughly in accord with the financial plank of the Republican platform, the leaders of legislation will hesitate to do what is necessary to relieve the country from the pressure of the laws which may even on a gold standard repress or intimidate the revival of business prosperity. By increasing the revenues, by retiring the note issues of the Treasury either in whole or in part, by providing a sound and elastic bank currency to take the place of the retired notes, Congress can wholly relieve the situation and insure the inauguration of McKinley under the most auspicious circumstances. In no way better than by such action of the present Congress can the promise of the return of prosperity upon McKinley's election be immediately realized."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) holds that the election disposed of the silver standard, and of Republican "chatter about international conferences," and that it made the gold standard the shibboleth of the victors: they met the 16-to-1 forces in a square fight; "the greenback question is the next one on the carpet." The New York *Herald* (Ind.) states this opinion:

"It is a mistake to say the people are now opposed to the withdrawal of the Government from this idiotic [greenback-gold reserve] business. The terrible object-lessons of the last few years have taught them how disastrous it is, and their vote a fortnight ago declaring for an honest and stable currency carries with it by implication the retirement of the greenbacks, because this is absolutely essential to the maintenance of such a currency."

The bulk of the independent daily press, which rallied to the support of McKinley, appears to interpret the election as a demand for currency-reform, and while there are varied attempts to instruct Congress in its immediate duties regarding substitutes for the greenbacks, there is scarcely any difference of opinion that the greenbacks must go.

The New York *Sun* is a striking exception among the papers which went over to the McKinley forces in the past campaign. *The Sun* says that the greenbacks should be let alone, that strictly speaking the Government is not in "the banking business" on account of them, that bonds have been sold to supply deficiency of revenue rather than to maintain the gold standard. To quote:

"As a minor feature of the Administration's misrepresentation

in regard to the greenbacks, the President, animated, we must suppose, by a desire to avoid confessing the financial failure of the new Democratic tariff, cited millions of greenbacks for which gold had been demanded at the Treasury during a certain period, without mentioning the millions of gold for which, during the same period, the Treasury had been asked to exchange notes.

"But the main statement, that these bonds were sold to maintain the gold standard, is not true. More than half of them have been used to supply the deficiency in the Federal Government. If there had been no deficiency, a mass of greenbacks, instead of being reissued and of swelling the supply of currency, would have remained in the Treasury, notwithstanding the absurd theory that the law prescribing a reissue of greenbacks exchanged for gold would turn them out on the street the next day.

"The fact is that the issue of these particular greenbacks for Federal expenses, when, under normal conditions, the national currency would have been curtailed to the extent of their value, was a practical inflation of the currency, and a nullification of the much-prayed-for but unappreciated elasticity which is actually in our currency to-day to the extent that is compatible with safety. When it was desirable to reduce the supply of greenbacks, the Administration sedulously avoided reducing it. It was this unprecedented folly and deception in the Administration's handling of the national finances that made the gold standard so offensive to a vast number of voters."

And again:

"The scheme for retiring the greenbacks and taking the Government out of 'the banking business,' suggested and favored by the Indianapolis platform, would sink any party deliberately proposing it either now or at any time in the future. It involves the increase of the interest-bearing debt by the issue of bonds to the amount of about \$470,000,000 for the retirement of the legal-tender notes, and, logically, also for the \$365,000,000 of silver certificates, or \$835,000,000 in all. Is it possible that any considerable part of the people could be induced to vote for such an increase of the debt? It seems to us that the mere statement of the scheme is enough to condemn it utterly and any party wild enough to propose it."

Of prominent Republican papers the *Hartford Courant* (Senator Hawley's paper) is one of the first to join the current anti-greenback crusade. That paper says:

"Our money must be put on a basis where it can not be so open to attack. The flow of gold may be this way at present and the release of hoarded millions may flood the country yellow now, while a few weeks ago you couldn't get a gold piece at the bank; but all the same, just so long as we have a lot of greenbacks in existence we are in danger. It is President Cleveland's simile of the 'endless chain' that may pump the Treasury dry. The greenbacks are mere promises to pay—demand notes. When we have paid them we should treat them as every sensibly managed concern treats its paid notes—tear off the signatures or cancel them on their face, and retire them from sight. But, no, the United States must put out its notes again. It doesn't allow itself to get rid of the debt, and it keeps afloat these perpetual threats against our power to continue specie payment. It's coming time for some clear-headed and courageous statesmanship at Washington. We've a chance now to do great things. If the chance is neglected and we drift for the next four years, we shall be wrecked in November, 1900. That is a very safe prediction."

The *Minneapolis Tribune* (Rep.) says:

"The people of the country, as a rule, feel a sort of affection for the greenbacks because they helped to carry the nation through civil war. But such a feeling is purely sentimental. Money is the tool of trade, and if a better tool is within our reach it would be folly to cling to an imperfect, or antiquated, or dangerous one merely because it had served a good purpose in the past.

"A banking currency based on specie, amply secured, redeemable always and everywhere in coin at full face value, is the desideratum sought by sound financiers, and they assert that such a currency will lay broad and deep the foundation of national prosperity. If the McKinley Administration succeeds in establishing such a currency it will be deserving of the gratitude and confidence of the country. The task is a difficult one and is destined to encounter fierce and bitter opposition; but it is believed that the

country has had a lesson and a financial education during the past three years, and especially in the recent political campaign, which has disposed the minds of the people favorably to the projected change.

"The chief difficulty will be in arranging the details. We believe that the principle of a redeemable and flexible paper currency is acceptable to the great body of the American public."

It can not be said, however, that the Republican press in general feels called upon to express itself definitely at this time on the greenback question. There is a widespread disposition to deprecate further agitation. The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, for instance, says:

"The money now in use suits them [the people] and they are opposed to every form of monkeying with it. They have said very plainly that they do not believe in the theory that prosperity is to be secured by currency tinkering, or experimenting in standards of value, and they are tired of the discussion of such things."

The *Omaha Bee*, taking its cue from Senator Sherman's statement that the people have just decided against changing our financial policy, is confident that the plan of retiring greenbacks will not be adopted:

"The people regard the greenbacks as a very desirable and a very cheap currency, while at the same time a distinctly representative currency. The greenbacks are peculiarly the people's money. It will have to be admitted that they have been used to the disadvantage of the Government, but this would not have been the case except for extraordinary conditions not likely to arise again. It was the flood of silver paper and the agitation for more, creating distrust of the future of the financial system, that caused the persistent attacks on the gold reserve, added to which was the fact that the Government has not received for several years sufficient revenue to pay current expenses."

It seems to be true of the Chicago dailies in general that they delay joining in the post-election crusade, altho many of them have heretofore expressed their opposition to "government banking."

The scope of the newspaper crusade is indicated by the names of a few of the journals openly committed to it: *New York Times* (Dem.), *World* (Dem.), *Journal of Commerce* (Ind.), *American Grocer*; *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind.); *Philadelphia Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), *Record* (Ind. Dem.), *North American* (Rep.); *Boston Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), *Journal* (Rep.); *Baltimore American* (Rep.), *Herald* (Ind.); *Cleveland Leader* (Rep.); *Chicago Chronicle* (Palmer Dem.); *New Orleans Picayune* (Dem.).

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

MAJOR-GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, commander of the United States army, in his annual report (Nov. 11) renews his recommendation for an increase of the army, on the ground that it has not kept pace with the increase of either public or private wealth. General Miles advocates a standard of strength to be fixed according to the population and wealth of the nation, which standard would in his judgment "be judicious, patriotic, and eminently wise, not only for the welfare of the people of the present day, but for all time of the existence of the Republic." He would fix the enlisted strength of the army at one soldier for every 2,000 of population, as a minimum, "the maximum strength to be determined within these limits by the President according to the necessity and requirements of the nation."

It is a striking fact that influential newspapers in Chicago—the scene of the riots, during which General Miles had charge of Federal troops, and upon which, the press assumes, is based the claim that an increase of the army is necessary—are outspoken against the major-general's recommendation.

"Grand Police of the Nation."—"The army has not fared well at the hands of Congress, tho that body will spend millions

on the navy, which is the popular branch of the united service. Herein we may see the lingering jealousy of standing armies in time of peace, which so long influenced legislation in the days when we lived under the king. There is a feeling that a regular navy is no menace to popular institutions, but that a regular army may be. The belief that 35,000 trained soldiers can overawe a free people of 70,000,000 is absurd, but still it has to be reckoned with and it must be made to yield to argument before our army can be made a perfect organization, if even of small proportions. There are changes of thought that indicate that our people are realizing that the soldier in time of peace has his uses for preserving the peace. The regulars are the grand police of the nation when it comes to enforcing national law, and the strike riot of 1894 has opened the eyes of many people to the advantages of having a permanent force that obeys orders without regard to the sentiment of the locality in which it is acting. The conviction is borne in upon many minds that the United States is not going to enjoy the complete immunity from social troubles that its founders fondly hoped for, and that, like other nations, we may have to use force to protect property. This increasing realization that forms of government do not settle all social questions may in the end lead to the increase of our permanent establishment without burdening us with a dangerously great army."—*The Transcript (Ind. Rep.), Boston.*

Increase Would Be Judicious.—"That it would be judicious to increase the army somewhat there can be little doubt. More than twenty years have passed since the act of June 18, 1874, fixed the enlisted maximum at 25,000 men, to which it had been reduced by successive stages after the close of the Civil War. Since 1874 the population and wealth of the country have grown enormously. In other words, the capacity of the people for maintaining easily a larger armed force, and the resources which such a force is expected to guard, have both greatly increased. The navy has been materially strengthened during the last ten years, not only in its ships and guns, but in the number of its enlisted men, and somewhat analogous reasoning may be applied to the land force.

"But there is a special ground for an increase of the army in the needs of coast defense. General Miles points out the wisdom of continuing the liberal appropriations lately made for this purpose, and urges the point that harbor defenses not only protect the great marts of wealth and trade, but the humblest workshops. The defense of the seaboard is also the defense of the interior, so that all parts of the land are concerned with it. Yet in order to make these new defenses effective, they must have artillerists to man them. The experience of 1893 at Chicago also shows that, when there is a necessity for calling upon the troops to enforce the laws, there should be an adequate force at hand. An increase of the infantry strength would give this desirable source of reliance."—*The Sun (McKinley Dem.), New York.*

No Imminent Danger from City Mobs.—"While the necessity of maintaining large

bodies of troops on a fast-fading frontier has diminished, the demand for army posts in the neighborhood of large cities has greatly increased. There may be some foundation for it, but we find that it is generally based upon a most unwholesome fear of domestic disorder. A people that could conduct such an election as was held last week without riot and bloodshed is not in very imminent danger from city mobs. We have found in most cases that one regiment of regular infantry is quite capable of managing the biggest and wildest mob. Moreover, every State in the Union is well protected by the national guard, whose efficiency grows year by year.

"What, then, is the argument in favor of an increase in the army? Seventy thousand is far too great a number for the requirements of police duty and far too small a number to defend our coasts in case of war with a foreign power. The increase advised by General Miles would impose an additional burden of \$755,000,000 [probably misprint for \$75,000,000.—*Ed. LITERARY DIGEST*] a year upon the Government, to no important purpose. . . . We need guns for our seaboard towns and ships for our navy, but money spent upon increases in our army would be money thrown away."—*The Times-Herald (McKinley Ind.), Chicago.*

Let the Army Alone.—"The question of the army may be best answered by letting it alone. The United States has no proper use for a large standing army. It is upon the militia of the States that the preservation of the peace in time of violent excitement mainly depends, and it is from the militia that a majority of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of an army of volunteers chiefly are drawn in time of war. The temper of our people is military as well as commercial, and patriotic more than



WHAT THE CUBANS SAY: "Poor Weyler will never get so he can enjoy his Havana."
—*The Journal, Boston.*



GETTING MIGHTY INTERESTING FOR HUNTED AND HUNTER.—*The Journal, New York.*



BUT MACEO WASN'T THERE.
The Herald, New York.



WEYLER AT THE FRONT.
—*The Press, Philadelphia.*

CARTOONISTS' VIEWS OF THE CUBAN "CRISIS."

military. We are a nation of volunteers. . . . In 1860 we were a nation of farmers, storekeepers, and manufacturers, with a feeble militia. But now we have a strong force of well-drilled National Guards in each State; now nearly all our colleges have military instructors; and now nearly every church has its 'boys' brigade.' Never before were we so well prepared to meet the emergency of foreign intervention.

"The supposition of domestic insurrection is not to be taken into serious consideration. Wise legislation will deprive Herr Most, Eugene Debs, and the rest of the agitating tribe of plausible pretext for agitation."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.)*, Chicago.

"In times of peace the death-rate in army circles is not great, but the West Point school continues to turn out its graduates, for whom places must be found. One lodgment for the overplus has been found in the Indian agencies, which have been given over to military. But these niches are not enough. If the army must be bigger only to accommodate a surplus of West Point talent, the people may discover an easier and cheaper solution of the problem by cutting down the output of shoulder-straps."—*The Record (Ind.)*, Chicago.

THE SINGLE TAX IN DELAWARE.

THE single-taxers of the country concentrated their forces in a unique campaign eighteen months long to secure control of the legislature of Delaware at the recent election [LITERARY DIGEST, August 15]. The campaign committee reports that, out of a total vote of about 38,000, the single-taxers polled 1,173 votes. The report claims, however, that, considering the size of the vote, practical results are very good, because the next state House of Representatives, which meets in January, will contain two members (out of a total of twenty-one) who are pledged to vote for a single-tax bill, and in the Senate, consisting of nine members (six holding over), one Senator is pledged absolutely to the single tax, another is pledged conditionally, and two others are pledged not to oppose the single-tax bill.

Nine hundred and seventeen of the single-tax votes were polled in New Castle county, and 256 in the other two counties. The committee says (*National Single-Taxer*, Minneapolis):

"When it is remembered that our issue was overshadowed by one of the most exciting national campaigns ever held in this country, it may be conceded that much has been accomplished in Delaware. It is estimated that four fifths of our converts deserted us at the last moment and went back to their old parties, because they considered national issues more immediately important. Republicans who are single-taxers on the local issue refused to support our ticket because it contained Bryan and Sewall electors, and many Democrats were led back to the old ticket because of the plea that it was necessary to elect a Democratic legislature in order to elect a Democratic United States Senator. From these causes, and also owing to the widespread bribery and fraud so prevalent in Delaware, our vote was not nearly so large as expected, but local single-taxers are not by any means discouraged, as they claim that the single-tax vote will be much larger on the local issues which come up next year. All three counties are so evenly divided between the Republican and Democratic parties, when the Republicans are united, that the politicians now recognize that single-taxers hold the balance of power, and therefore we may reasonably expect more consideration from them in the future."

The Outlook, New York, says of the result of the single-tax campaign, in part:

"They gave three of the Democratic nominees for the legislature a place upon their ballot. These three were among those elected, but their majorities in each case outnumbered the entire single-tax vote, thus showing that they did not need the indorsement. . . . They did not throw the casting vote anywhere, as they hoped to be able to do in all three counties. On the other hand, their vote outnumbered that of the Prohibitionists and even that of the anti-silver Democrats (both of whom, however, ran full electoral tickets, which the single-taxers were too wise to attempt). Their campaign was earnest and thorough and entirely free from any hint of corruption. . . . The single-tax expenses (entirely legitimate ones) so far in the campaign are estimated as at least \$20,000. In round numbers, therefore, each voter has cost about \$20. Even at this low rate, the single-tax leaders may find a majority out of 38,000 votes rather expensive to secure. They declare, however, that the campaign will go on for twenty years, if necessary, and that they are quite satisfied with the result of the November election in Delaware."

PACIFIC COAST REPUBLICAN PRESS ON THE MCKINLEY VICTORY.

LEADING Republican newspapers of the Pacific coast States made protection rather than silver the great issue of the Presidential campaign in their section. Consequently McKinley's victory has a strong protective tariff significance to them. Emphasis is laid also on Republican commitment by the St. Louis platform to international bimetalism.

Not a Gold Victory.—"No one need be deceived by the plea of *The Examiner* that the election of McKinley is a triumph for the gold standard. California did not go Republican on that account, nor did Oregon, Iowa, Minnesota, or Illinois. The gold standard undoubtedly played its part, but it must yield the chief credit for the result to the causes which set the Republican tidal-wave in motion two years ago. That has been advancing ever since, and simply swamped more opposition on Tuesday than it did when it first rose above the dead levels of politics.

"It was impossible, after four years of Clevelandism and with the threat of four years of Bryanism, to expect a different result. Clevelandism meant closed mills, an increasing national debt, and an alarming fall in values. Bryanism meant more free trade, an assault upon the integrity of the courts, and a governmental essay in socialism. All this was enough to arouse the conservative sentiment of the country without a word being said for or against the gold standard.

"There will be no 'government by Wall Street' under the administration of President McKinley. We have had that under Cleveland, and no party wants any more of it."—*The Chronicle (Rep.)*, San Francisco.

McKinley a Bimetallist.—"Major McKinley is known to be a genuine bimetalist. The monetary plank in the platform was in its essence an epitome of his sentiments as expressed by his speeches and his actions while a member of Congress. He will therefore be as President in complete sympathy with the platform. The work of bringing about an international agreement in accordance with the party pledge will not be with him a mere perfunctory observance. He can be counted on to enter upon that task with all the ardor, energy, and sagacity of his nature, and he will have the hearty support of a great majority of Republicans in both Houses of Congress and throughout the country. . . .

"With the assurance of the return to the protective system, which will make American industries profitable and provide an adequate revenue for the Government, the money question will settle itself. The nation will no longer have to run in debt to maintain the gold reserve. Mills and factories will open for American workingmen; good wages will be paid in good money, and industry and enterprise will once more receive their reward. Never in our history have great questions been so well settled as in this case. Every danger that seems to have threatened the Republic or its people has been met boldly and overcome."—*The Call (Rep.)*, San Francisco, Cal.

"There are two ways by which silver may be maintained at parity with gold: one by limiting silver coinage and redeeming the limited coinage with gold, the other by an agreement among commercial nations to accept the money of the two metals coined on an agreed ratio, as of intrinsically equal value, each a full legal tender in payment of all debts. The next battle of the standard is more likely to be fought on these lines than on the issue of unlimited coinage of silver by the United States acting independently."—*The Bulletin (Ind. Rep.)*, San Francisco.

Protection the Issue.—"But it is not to be ignored that despite the effort of the Democratic and Populist parties to ignore the question of protection, the people did consider it, and that it was a most important element in the verdict that has been reached. We are to look, therefore, for legislation by the new Congress, when it has been seated, that will move in the direction of the promise of the platform and the well-established policy of the party, for it is positively known that the next Congress will be strongly Republican."—*The Record-Union (Rep.)*, Sacramento, Cal.

McKinley the Ideal American.—"There was a craze in the air, an epidemic for Cleveland [in 1892] and while McKinley was

ALVA ADAMS (DEM. AND SILVER FUSION),
Governor-Elect of Colorado.EBE W. TUNNELL (DEM. AND NAT. DEM.),
Governor-Elect of Delaware.ROBERT L. TAYLOR (DEM.),
Governor-Elect of Tennessee.JAMES W. LEEDY (FUSION),
Governor-Elect of Kansas.

an infinitely stronger man than Harrison, it is by no means certain that he could have beaten the big man from Buffalo. Free trade was an experiment and the people wanted to try it. They did so, and got enough to last them a century. No, it has all turned out right. Had McKinley been sacrificed then he could not have squelched Bryan and the silver craze as he has done in 1896. He is now elected, and can have a reelection if he so desires. He is the most popular man in America, as the individual vote of the several States will amply attest when it comes to be counted. No man ever struggled against greater odds or toiled up-hill in the face of adversity as has William McKinley. He stands to-day for all the world to look upon as the ideal American."—*The Times, Los Angeles, Cal.*

Disintegration of Bryan Forces.—"Each day of the campaign saw additional adherents to the cause of sound money, and a weakening of the forces of the cheap-money men. The process of disintegration of the heterogeneous forces arrayed on the side of Mr. Bryan will continue until there will be scarcely sufficient left to ever render the cry of free silver a danger or a menace to the business or the prosperity of the country.

"Mr. Bryan's peculiar heterodoxy has gone into the limbo of dead issues. There may be some spasmodic imitations of life galvanized into the corpse, but it will never again be the national bugaboo which it has been in the last campaign. . . . Mr. Bryan can, and probably will, continue to talk free silver, as Mr. Weaver will continue to talk 'fiat money,' but 'free silver' in the next campaign will be spoken of no more than its twin heresy, 'free trade,' was exploited by Mr. Bryan himself in the campaign which has just closed."—*The Post-Intelligencer (Rep.), Seattle, Wash.*

Silver Not an Issue.—"Now that the campaign is over and even emotional natives can think calmly, it will no doubt be perceived that Mr. Bryan and his party did not make the cause of silver an issue at all. The issue they made was between reckless inflation and sound finance; between honesty and dishonesty, between safety and ruin. They pretended to advocate bimetallism, but what they recommended meant the most disastrous monometallism it is possible to conceive of. They promised free coinage, but under conditions that were not only impracticable but impossible. . . .

"While the campaign, as the Bryanites have made it, has been carried far away from the real issue as it has made by the Republican platform at St. Louis, it is not at all likely that the Republican Party will forget or neglect its pledges. There is a use for silver as currency, a very proper and natural use, and it will be restored to that use by rational and proper means. Our paper circulating medium will no doubt be relieved from the steel casing that now circumscribes it, and the country from the difficulties it is continually causing."—*The Ledger (Rep.), Tacoma, Wash.*

"The public opinion that made McKinley President will control the legislation and Administration of the next four years. This is a guaranty of ample revenues and honest finance, a stable monetary standard and prosperity in business, a strong central government and repression of riot and disorder. The country will have four years of respite, at least, from the plague it has endured for the last four."—*The Oregonian (Rep.), Portland, Ore.*

POPULIST PRESS ON THE OUTLOOK.

THE People's Party press since election, while reporting substantial party gains in several directions, gives the impression that internal dissatisfaction and disagreement over party policy are widespread. The party is practically devoid of daily papers, and the weeklies have as yet given no tables showing definite party gains.

It is claimed that Thomas E. Watson, candidate for Vice-President, will have 25 or more votes in the Electoral College, and that Populist representation in the next Senate will increase from 6 to 9, and in the House of Representatives from 7 to at least 21. In Kansas the Populists will have the governor, state officers, legislature, Supreme Court, and United States Senator—a clean sweep. The governor and state ticket in Nebraska, the

ROBERT B. SMITH (FUSION),
Governor-Elect of Montana.LORRIN A. COOKE (REP.),
Governor-Elect of Connecticut.DAVID M. CLOUGH (REP.),
Governor-Elect of Minnesota.JOHN R. ROGERS (FUSION),
Governor-Elect of Washington.

governor of South Dakota, and the governor and major portion of the state ticket in Idaho, Montana, Washington, and North Carolina are also given among the Populist gains.

There is much criticism of Democratic Party "hoggishness" in fusion arrangements. Mr. Watson's letter of acceptance, not made public until after election, was written in this vein. Much is now made of the claim that better treatment of the Populists in a half-dozen States would have changed enough votes to elect Bryan. George F. Washburn, of the Chicago headquarters, declares that the contest has been a decisive victory for the Populist Party, which has raised and made silver the great national issue. Only continued cooperation of the silver forces is needed, in his opinion, to secure victory in 1900.

Fusion with the Democrats, already in control of newspapers, caused the suspension of a number of Populist papers during the campaign, and a few have gone over to the Socialist-Labor Party. The Reform Press Association opposed fusion at the St. Louis convention, it will be remembered; a press conference for planning future action has recently been called.

Violation of St. Louis Compact Defeated Bryan.—"Take Kentucky. A change of 251 votes would have given it to Bryan. The Populist vote in Kentucky in 1892 was 23,500. Had our full vote been enlisted for Bryan, he would most certainly have carried the State, but the Indiana tactics prevailed in Kentucky also, and McKinley won because of the stupidity of Democratic leaders in not realizing that the Populist voters could not be delivered, like cattle, to those who had bargained for them on fusion deals. . . . The Democrats lost the case because they violated the St. Louis compact.

"Contracts, whether express or implied, are as binding in politics as in business, and no party can violate them with impunity. In trying to force our men to make a complete surrender, and to take both Bryan and Sewall, the Democrats simply put one straw too much on the patient camel's back. Had the Democratic leaders furnished ever so small a share of the patriotism, and ever so small a portion of the 'rising above party,' Bryan would have been elected. But they thought they could swallow us in the West, and crush us in the South, and they sacrificed Bryan in the effort to destroy Populism."—*Thos. E. Watson, in People's Party Paper, Atlanta, Ga.*

Notice Served on Bryan.—"It is probably idle to go back now and review the causes which led to the defeat of Mr. Bryan, but the chiefest among them all was the brutal stupidity of the gold-bug nominee for Vice-President in declining to retire from the national ticket supported by those forces declaring for reform. It may not be altogether correct to assert that this stupidity is the sole cause of defeat, but it is certain that many people who favor reform could not be persuaded to believe in the sincerity of such a man as Arthur Sewall, and we have no hesitation in saying they were right. We have asserted before that he was put on the ticket by the schemers to defeat it, and we say so now. The object for which he was put up has been accomplished. . . .

"The announcement now comes that Mr. Bryan declares he will continue to fight the battle of reform. It is well, perhaps, that he will do so. He is an able leader, and it may be that none can now be found to equal him. But great events can be evolved within the next four years, and, speaking now for the People's Party of North Carolina, and we believe for the nation, we take the liberty of serving notice upon Mr. Bryan that if he desires to head the reform forces of the People's Party in the next fight he must do so under some other name than that of Democrat. That name has become a reproach and a stench among the people, and it will not be supported any more now nor hereafter."—*The Caucasian (National Chairman Marion Butler's Paper), Raleigh, N. C.*

Stubborn Democratic Greed.—"In all these States [Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, Wyoming, California, Oregon, and the Dakotas, where a change of 25,000 votes was needed to elect Bryan] except West Virginia, the Populist vote was a considerable factor, and in several of them this vote was largely driven to stay at home by the unreasonable demands of the Democrats that the Populists surrender their organization and become 'Democrats.' This they could not and would not do. It is true

that finally, just before opening the polls, fair union terms were agreed upon, but it was too late to repair the damage done in the earlier part of the campaign. It was too late to heal the sores or hide the scars made early in the summer. If the Democratic Party had stopped when Mr. Bryan had been named for the Presidency, and had recognized the fact that others than 'Democrats' desired free silver or monetary reform, and had referred the completion of the ticket to the expected allies that were to meet in two national conventions July 22, at St. Louis, thus gracefully acknowledging in advance the services tendered, it would have opened the way for a union of forces that would have contained none of the elements of weakness that carried defeat to the standard bearer of the allied parties on the 3d of November. Monetary reform is postponed for four more years through the stubborn party greed that demanded all, and only yielded at a late hour what was wrung from it by half-disheartened, half-disgusted allies."—*The Nonconformist (Pop.), Indianapolis, Ind.*

Coercion and Fusion Losses.—"Voters were told on Monday night at the great factories and manufacturing establishments that they need not return to work on Wednesday morning if Bryan was elected. The effect of this on a man whose wife and babies are depending on his daily wages for bread and shelter, in the landlord-cursed cities, can not be called in question, and of all the agents which contributed to the election of McKinley we believe this was the one most potent, and withal it shows the most dangerous and most-to-be-dreaded feature of American politics.

"Taken as a whole it must be admitted that the plan of fusion as forced on the People's Party has not been a howling success, yet there will be upward of twenty Congressmen in the next House who favor the principles enunciated in our platform. As near as present returns indicate, Tom Watson will receive twenty-two electoral votes, being the same as was cast for Weaver and Fields four years ago. The Populists will in many States have to regain their official standing as a political party by petition, and in others will never be known except by a thorough reorganization.

"The lessons to be drawn are numerous, but all point to the one fact that a more thorough education on vital principles, with active work by the rank and file, relegating professional tricksters and place-hunters to the rear, is the only hope of the party, and a party that stands true to principle is the only hope of the country."—*The Sentinel (Pop.), Chicago.*

A Hint to Capitalism.—"As an impartial observer of the war between the creditor and debtor classes, and one who has enlisted in the world-wide political labor-class struggle that asks for no quarter from and offers none to capitalism, great or small; as one imbued with the fanaticism of the crusaders or the abolitionists, if you please, and will advocate and vote for nothing short of socialism at all times, we have this suggestion to make to the capitalists: If you do not wish to have greenbackism resurrected, supplemented with genuine repudiation and confiscation, as a new weapon by the so-called middle class—the small business interests and agriculturalists—which was your ally during the past campaign, agree upon some plan to put the unemployed labor at work. Reduce the hours of labor; never mind about raising wages. Curtail production to conform with consumption in a measure. Do not choke the channels of commerce with a huge surplus, and then prices will have an upward tendency.

"A large army of unemployed is dangerous to the interests of capitalists. Let the latter take the hint and regulate industry—if they can."—*The Citizen (Socialist-Labor, formerly Pop.), Cleveland, Ohio.*

"Another Move Forward."—"Having elected McKinley, a concerted movement is now started to make the Presidential term six years instead of four. Why not call it sixteen? Why not make it perpetual? Anything to get clear of the necessity of spending millions of dollars every four years to buy up the people to sell out themselves. It is very expensive. It takes quite a percentage off the profits. And so Chauncey Depew, and a lot of other conspirators, have begun a series of newspaper articles to show that it is a great injury to 'business'—(the blessed 'business!')—to have a Presidential election every four years!

"An empire would be much cheaper, and no doubt the fool people would vote for it. Is there any depth they are not capable

of?"—*The Representative (Ignatius Donnelly's Paper)*, Minneapolis, Minn.

"To Mr. McKinley."—"It is just as impossible for business prosperity to be achieved by the single-gold standard with its consequent falling prices as it is for the human system to exist without food. Nobody knows this better than you, for you have stated so at various times, and the American people shall expect you to make use of your knowledge to forward bimetalism. We wish to call your attention to one other fact; that the American Republic is the greatest silver-producing nation in the world, so much so that it may almost be called an American product, while the English subjects own most of the gold-mines of the world. You have held yourself out as the friend of the American people and claim to be the champion of the American laborer as against the world. Is it too much to hope that you may be also champion for the sale of one of America's greatest products, silver? Is it too much to expect that you will be in favor of American institutions against England or any other country. The road is open to you, Major McKinley, to become one of the world's greatest men, or to have your name sent down in history as one of its worst. Which road will you take? Will you be for America and Americans against all the world, or will the plutocracy with all its trusts and its money power control your actions and cause you to become one of those who shall be known in history who ground the faces of the poor, who destroyed the prosperity of his own country that others might be rich, who helped to assassinate the tree of liberty in this, its home?"—*Silver Knight and Watchman (Senator Stewart's Paper)*, Washington.

Harmony Must be Secured.—"If the cohesive influence of plunder is strong enough to bring together the opponents of free coinage, surely patriotism, and all the holiest considerations which can appeal to the citizen, should be strong enough to lead the advocates of free coinage to join in perfect union in the cause of humanity. *The News* believes that there should be and must be firmer and more intimate unity of bimetalists than ever before, and that nothing must be allowed to interfere with it. The exact method of procedure by which this great end may be accomplished can not yet, perhaps, be definitely pointed out, but there are several ways open, and the selection of the best one is the problem to which all earnest silver-voters should set themselves. We must drop our minor differences, which only dissipate strength, and get into one solid body working for the same end. So long as bimetalists fritter away their energies over local differences or national questions that are not vital, they lessen their ability for accomplishment and indirectly aid in the perpetuation of the rule of the money power."—*The News (Pop.)*, Denver, Col.

To Continue Educating the People.—"Now, with charity to each other and a sharpeye on the place-hunters, let us all unitedly and vigorously push the grand work of educating the people—not in bimetalism, for the double-specie basis is only a lesser fraud than the single-gold basis, but in the true science of money; money the creation of law; paper money, the money of progress and intelligence. Let us show what a great blessing government railroads would be to the people, and how they would cut the claws of plutocracy. Let light shine upon the land question. Land monopoly is already casting its blight in several parts of the Union, and only awaits the time when large bodies of land will be more profitable to the plutocrats than scattered mortgages, to make land monopoly the greatest curse of the nation.

"The campaign just closed proves that the people can not be united under Democratic leadership. The party that foisted Grover Cleveland upon the nation for the second time and backed him with a Congress, and thus brought ruin to the people, will not be trusted. The people must unite or be ground beneath the heel of the money power. They can look nowhere for relief except in the People's Party. Educate them as to what is the matter and the remedy, and they will come to us."—*The Missouri World (Pop.)*, Chillicothe, Mo.

"Give the Twins a Chance."—"The present tariff rates are acceptable to all but a few industries, and those are of but little consequence in the estimation of the average legislator, as they relate chiefly to the productions of the farm. Manufacturers got about all they asked for in the present law; they are not asking any change. Michigan and Iowa and North Dakota were carried for McKinley on the tariff issue. The same may be said of the

Pacific States. If no attempt at tariff legislation is made in the near future, those States may become restive.

"To take up the money question at once and arouse the resisting elements of the country may have the effect to raise doubts concerning the duration of the visit begun by 'confidence' recently. And the country can't get along without confidence. Prosperity is based on confidence.

"But let us be patient and wait. Give the twins a chance."—*The Advocate (Senator Pepper's Paper)*, Topeka, Kans.

"It took Harriet Beecher Stowe's 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' ten years to elect Abraham Lincoln."—*The Workman (Labor)*, Grand Rapids, Mich.

FARMERS' DEMANDS AND NEEDS.

TWO farmers' organizations met during this month to discuss conditions and formulate plans of improvement. The Farmers' National Congress, composed of delegates appointed from each Congressional district by governors of the respective States, convened at Indianapolis. Resolutions passed by the Congress ask for "most ample protection" for farm products, indorse the demands of the National Wool Growers' Association for duties on wool, and demand the restoration of a bounty on domestic sugar. Other resolutions adopted were: Suffrage for women; an amendment to the laws against trusts, and the enforcing of the laws and amendments; the granting of better mail facilities to the rural districts by the Post-Office Department; on measures by Congress for preventing the spread of hog cholera and other swine diseases; on the encouragement of the beet and cane-sugar growing industries; on measures by the United States Government to prevent undesirable immigration; favoring a department of commerce by the Federal Government; and the following:

"Whereas, The recent election resulted in favor of bimetalism by international commercial nations; therefore,

"Resolved, That the Farmers' National Congress urgently requests the incoming Administration of the national Government to speedily adopt all practicable methods to obtain the concurrence of a sufficient number of nations to secure international bimetalism, with the unlimited coinage of gold and silver as equally money of ultimate redemption, and thereby to restore bimetallic prices for the world's commerce."

The National Grange, consisting of delegates from state and county granges, in session at Washington, D. C., represented a membership of over 160,000. The executive committee's report states the demands of this organization in substance as follows:

In settling the monetary and tariff policy of this country, the rights of the agricultural class must be respected, as well as the rights of moneyed institutions, for the prosperity of the country depends upon the general profitability of all our industries. The farmers, comprising nearly fifty per cent. of the population, become the principal customers of our manufacturing institutions. Upon the prosperity of agriculture depends the prosperity of other industries, and under just, economic conditions the prosperity of other industries will contribute to the prosperity of agriculture.

Agriculture at the present time is suffering from disproportionate burdens, which if long continued may cause such disastrous results as have overtaken the agricultural class in various countries. It is therefore of the greatest importance, in settling the economic policy of the country, that the interests of agriculture be given just recognition, and to secure this the farmers of the United States must stand manfully and resolutely upon the broad platform demanding equal justice. We must recognize the competition which our surplus agricultural products will meet in the markets of the world. The development of home industries and the diversification of crops will afford some relief, but even then the surplus agricultural productions in certain lines will demand serious attention. There should be not only sufficient duties levied to build up the trade and commerce of a nation and for the highest functions of government, but it may also become necessary to pay bounties in order to maintain a proper relation of prosperity among all industries of a nation.

The official utterances of these organizations induce much partizan comment: Republican papers, in particular, refer to them as a significant defense of McKinleyism against Bryanism. The Chicago *Inter Ocean*, for instance, says that the Farmers' Congress urges upon the incoming Administration simply the

policy to which it is pledged by the St. Louis platform. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Bryan Dem.) suggests that "the restoration of bimetallic prices" by international bimetalism would be open to the same objections of "dishonesty" and "repudiation" that have been raised against free coinage. The *Denver Times* throws out the hint that "a union or 'trust' by which farmers will begin the regulation on a broad scale of their business interests is one of the necessities of the time."

The Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.) discusses the Populistic tone of the address of President B. F. Clayton, of Iowa, at Indianapolis:

"The president's address, indeed, was an eloquent and forceful philippic against trusts as the foe of the farmer, and as the 'robber baron' of the nineteenth century. Much that was said was true, but the address contained many very exaggerated statements, and the appeal for suppressive legislation, carried to its logical meaning, could end only in the naturalization of all industry, and the enslavement of labor in communistic classes.

"It is amazing, in the first place, how great a spirit of discontent has fastened itself upon the farmers, and it is no less remarkable that they are fast rushing into Socialism as the remedy for their woes. Unless this tendency is checked, the United States will soon have an agrarian movement to deal with as fierce, unreasoning, and relentless as that of Germany.

"But, fortunately, the Farmers' Congress does not reflect the views of the mass of American farmers, than whom no more loyal and patriotic citizens of the Republic can be found."

The Charleston, S. C., *News and Courier* (Dem.) warns the National Grange against the politicians who will be ready to give to the farmers the form of protection without the substance:

"Now the Grange proposes to have the protection party do for the farmers what it has so long done for the manufacturers—put up the prices of their products by protective legislation, which shall shut out the competing agricultural products of the pauper labor of other countries from our home market, as its manufactured products have been shut out for so many years. The Grange will 'demand,' in short, that 'the same protection be given the farmer as is given the manufacturer,' and the justice of this demand is beyond question. It ought to have been made and enforced long ago. We hope that it will be made with all the earnestness and vigor that its righteousness warrants, and that it will be pressed until the equal right of the farmer with the manufacturer to consideration by the common Government is vindicated and forever established in practise. . . .

"If the Grange desires, however, to test the real sentiment of the party to which it will submit its demands, it should not fail to press the demand for an 'export bounty,' or the payment of so much money to every farmer on every bushel or pound of his products that is exported for sale in free-trade markets. It would be highly interesting to make this demand in earnest and push it vigorously, and see what reception it will meet at the hands of a protection Congress and of the protection party generally. It would be most instructive to the farmers and the people, besides, as it would serve the admirable purpose, if no other, of showing the absolute selfishness of the present dependent and protected interests, and how little regard they have for any interest but their own. When this was made plain, the next move of the Grange and the great interests it represents would be made much plainer. If the farmer is not 'protected,' and can not be protected, by tariff duties he should not be taxed for the benefit of the manufacturer.

"If he can not be 'given the same protection as is given the manufacturer,' it will be practicable at least to give the manufacturer no more protection than is given the farmer, and that, of course, is the true and the best solution of the whole matter."

The Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment-Stations convened at Washington during the sessions of the Grange. Their work is reviewed at length by W. S. Harwood in *The North American Review* for November. Mr. Harwood shows that these institutions in all the States and Territories have already laid the farmers under heavy obligations. We quote from *The Journal of Commerce*, which gives some of the main points of Mr. Harwood's review, and comments thereon:

"Bacteriology has discovered a disease fatal to the chinch-bugs

and instructed farmers how to disseminate it, and already that pest of the wheat farmer has lost most of its terrors and may be completely suppressed if the farmers will heartily cooperate with science. Tuberculin has been found to be both a test of tuberculosis in cattle and a cure for it. It must be confessed that dairy farmers have treated tuberculin with a good deal of hostility, but it is not only disclosing facts regarding some of their animals which they would fain keep concealed, but it is protecting their sound cattle from their diseased cattle, and it is saving animals that have been attacked by disease. There is ground for hope that before long farmers will recognize that tuberculin does them far more good than harm, and will cheerfully cooperate with the sanitary authorities to cure or exterminate diseased animals and save the human race from the use of infected meat and milk. In the long run the farmers have more to gain than to lose from the suppression of disease in cattle. Experiments are in progress in the breeding of wheat which promise to give the country and the world new varieties equal or superior to the best of the present wheats in quality, and far more productive. In the testing of seeds and soils and in the experimental feeding of cattle, both for flesh and for dairy products, the colleges and stations are doing a vast amount of work of great pecuniary benefit to the farmer. It is no small thing that a steer can be fattened for market in three years instead of six, and a pig in fourteen months instead of two years, and if the yield of wheat per acre is decreasing in this country, as to which there is some controversy, it is because the abundance of cheap land is so great that it is not thought worth while to enrich the soil and to cultivate thoroughly.

"The fact is coming into general recognition that agriculture affords a field for scientific training and for business capacity. With all the adverse conditions the farmers have had to contend against, a good many of them have continued to make money and not a few have highly prospered. These are seldom those who are very fortunately placed; they are usually the men who differ from their neighbors only in the amount of intelligence and effort they apply to their occupation. Very much of the wailing about the deteriorated condition of the farmers comes from the men who have not enterprise enough to modernize their methods, and who are being left behind by some of their acquaintances, whose commercial instincts have led them into the cities, and by others who have stayed on the farm, but have appropriated the results of agricultural-college and experiment-station work, and have kept themselves tolerably well informed about the state of the markets."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE REPUBLICAN THANKSGIVING.

HARK to the Thanksgiving turkey,
While the Hannarites throng to the hall,
And the Democrat weather looks murky,
And we dine not—we dine not at all:

"They gobbled,
Gobbled,
Gobbled all!"

See how they throng to the table,
And squeeze in and crowd to the wall;
While out in the night that is sable,
The Turkey-like monotones fall:

"They gobbled,
Gobbled,
Gobbled all!"

Call down a blessing, Bre'r Hanna—
For you have the chair and the call;
And wave your Republican banner,
As you gobble the turkeys and all!

"Just gobble,
Gobble,
Gobble all!"

—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

THE Monroe Doctrine seems to gather strength with age.—*The Press, New York.*

WHOEVER may go into the Cabinet, Mark Hanna will undoubtedly be secretary of state.—*The Dispatch, Chicago.*

IF there is no state of war in Cuba it is time the civil authorities put a stop to the disturbance of the peace.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

MR. BRYAN seems to look for a revival of prosperity even in his Presidential enterprises.—*The Star, Washington.*

IT is all very well to tell Congress what to do, but the worst part is that Congress generally won't do it.—*The American, Baltimore.*

LETTERS AND ART.

MORE PAINFUL REMINISCENCES OF POE.

THE fourth instalment of Mr. Thomas Dunn English's "Reminiscences of Poe" is fully as damaging to the memory of the dead poet as the one which appeared in part in our columns November 7. In the course of this instalment—which we judge is to be the last of the series—Mr. English thus excuses himself for the unpleasant task he has undertaken:

"I would gladly have whitened his [Poe's] memory if it had been possible; and as it was not would have given him the charity of silence. The attacks of his injudicious friends upon me have forced me to this partial exposition of his life; but I have suppressed much, because I did not consider any more was necessary for my own vindication. Had I not been assailed, Gill and the rest of them might have made an apotheosis of mendacity, meanness, and ingratitude without any remonstrance from me."

Mr. English begins his article (*Independent*, November 5) by a word in palliation of Poe's "intemperance," assigning oversensitiveness, love of approbation, poverty, and domestic afflictions as causes. Poe, Mr. English says, never received for his best productions one half their worth, "The Raven," for instance, bringing him but thirty dollars. The article then continues:

"But while his occasional lapses from sobriety may be readily excused, his constant mendacity and deceit are capable of only one explanation. The intellectual faculties of Poe overbalanced all the rest, and the animal faculties dwarfed the moral. A reference to some of his acts will show that he had little sense of right and wrong whenever need or resentment provoked him, and could no more be held responsible for many things that he did, than could a lunatic or an idiot. His audacity in asserting that I had borrowed money from him from time to time when he, poor fellow, rarely received five hundred dollars a year for his work, and I, especially at the time he lays his charge, was in receipt of a large salary and perquisites from official sources, when all our common acquaintances knew the facts, shows that he was perfectly reckless in his statements—a recklessness only excusable on the ground of moral idiocy. Two instances selected out of others are quite enough, as in these he himself furnishes the evidence.

"One of these was his obtaining under a false pretense, through Griswold, a sum of money from the publishers of the latter's book, 'The Poets and Poetry of America.' One day in Philadelphia Poe met me, and said: 'I have a good joke on Griswold;' and then proceeded to detail it. 'I told him,' said he, 'that I thought he had made a capital book of his "Poets and Poetry of America," and I'd like to write a favorable review of it; but I was pressed for money, and couldn't afford the time. He bit at the bait like a hungry gudgeon, and told me to write the notice, and as his publishers could use it he would pay for them my price. So I wrote and handed it to him, and he paid me.'

"Well?" I asked; for I saw nothing in that but one of the tricks of the trade.

"I knew he wouldn't read it until he got home," continued Poe; "but I should like to have seen his face when he *did*."

"Wasn't it favorable, then?"

"Favorable? Yes, to the amateur in scalping. I abused the book and ridiculed him, and gave him the most severe using-up he ever had or ever will have, I fancy. I don't think he'll send that to his publishers; and I'm quite sure they wouldn't print it if he did."

"It is a good joke—of its kind," was my answer. "You did not keep the money?"

"Keep it? No, indeed; I spent it at once."

A slightly different version of this affair is given by Poe himself in a letter to F. W. Thomas, in 1842, printed in Woodberry's book and reprinted in Mr. English's article; but Poe's version confirms the charge of obtaining money from Griswold for a re-

view the latter wrongly supposed to be entirely different from what it was. Another incident is narrated of Poe's being paid to deliver an original poem before a Boston audience, and serving up to them an old poem written, as he boasted afterward in *The Broadway Journal* (November 1, 1845), before he had completed his tenth year.

Mr. English concludes with the following letter indorsing his review of Poe's relations to *The Broadway Journal*, and furnishing additional insight into Poe's character:

"ELIZABETH, N. J., July 23, 1896.

"My dear English: I have carefully read the paper you handed me, relative to your troubles with Mr. Edgar A. Poe, or rather with his biographers and critics, as well as with himself. With a positive knowledge of much which it contains, and floating memories of other portions, I do not hesitate to indorse it as correct, and, under the circumstances surrounding the case, quite gentle in tone.

"For a long time, and especially during our combined New York experiences, you had the capacity of being a perfect irritant to Mr. Poe, especially when the poet was lost in the inebriate. When entirely himself, and free from the grip of his enemy, such a condition was not apparent, for then he was gentle and respectful to you as to his other acquaintances and friends. How often he has rushed into my room, excitedly exclaiming, 'Where is English? I want to kill him.' Fortunately, on these many occasions you were employed in your Custom House duties, and easily escaped assassination; not that I supposed you were in any real danger from the exasperated poet, who had no weapon with him but his tongue, which, tho bitter enough when he chose to let it loose, could not 'kill.' Naturally I objected to having my apartment the place for a scene of violence, and was pleased that you were out of the way, nor did I wish for the discomfiture of Mr. Poe; for I felt assured that in the event of a personal conflict the odds were all against a favorable result for the author of 'The Raven,' an assurance justified by a subsequent experience, when he was severely and properly punished for his maudlin desire to attack you. His animosity to you was developed by a criticism you had published on something he had written, which criticism was decidedly spicy, and he, tho fierce almost to the verge of brutality upon the writings of others, could not patiently endure antagonistic opinions on his own productions. You will probably remember how our warm-haired poetic friend of Philadelphia, Henry B. Hirst, gave Mr. Poe mortal offense by his parody on 'Never Seraph shook a Pinion over Fabric half so fair,' by changing it as follows: 'Never nigger shook a shinbone in a dance-house half so fair,' etc. Hirst never regained the regard of Poe after this flippant use of one of his poetic gems.

"All the incidents connected with my short experience with *The Broadway Journal* are truly stated, as far as my memory recalls the unimportant events of half a century ago.

"Altho it is proper for you, my old friend, to defend your reputation, even at the expense of others, I most sincerely regret that, at this late day, the weaknesses of that distinguished writer should be brought again to public notice. I could add much to the slime which has flowed over his memory, but will not. His friends, many of whom knew nothing of him, except by his writings, have been injudicious, and have tried to bury his transgressions in the supposed wrong-doings of some of his contemporaries, thereby arousing defenses, which, as in your case, keep the memory of his ill-doings alive and to the front. In thinking over the failings of Mr. Poe, much consideration should be given to the difference in the circumstances of his youth and those of his later years. During the period when his only resource was his pen, which gave him but small returns, his wants were largely in excess of his ability to procure what they demanded, and, no doubt, the misery arising from this cause drove him to submerge his troubles in that which made his manhood disappear, and brought to life all that was ungente in his nature. The character of his writings was such that he could not rapidly produce, which in conjunction with the then low prices attainable for literary work kept him continually on the rack of poverty. It is not difficult to be decently gentle and agreeable in prosperity, but to face smilingly the aggravations of want is not possible to many natures, and surely was not to his.

"THOMAS H. LANE."

THE WRITING OF AN OPERA.

REGINALD DE KOVEN describes the method of procedure of himself and his collaborator, Mr. Smith, when they set out to construct a new opera. As the description is in the form of an interview with a representative of *The American Art Journal* it is off-hand, but interesting as far as it goes. He says:

"There are one or two points we have to settle before we begin actual work. You know that the farther from reality the idea of an opera is the more natural it appears on the boards, and the more novelty there is the more assured the success. So the first



REGINALD DE KOVEN.

thing to be considered is what country presents most in the way of a novelty that has not been done to death. We had 'Robin Hood' in England, 'Rob Roy' in Scotland, 'The Fencing Master' in Italy, 'The Knickerbockers' in America, 'Seagand' in Russia, and 'Don Quixote' in Spain, so the last time we decided that China had been the least worked up of any. Then we had to decide whether it should be all China or have other countries introduced into the plot. Our conclusion was that the plot would be more esthetic if it were entirely Chinese.

"These points decided, Mr. Smith works out the plot and I begin to write music. Perhaps he gives me the lyrics roughly sketched out, and I set them to music. Perhaps I have some bits of music which I give him, and he fits his verses to them. We usually find that when we are working separately our efforts combine very well when we come to put them together.

"Of course, you know we have to settle all the little details about how much music will be required in the acting. I remember very well when I first started to write opera that I thought it would take about thirty-two bars of music for an exit passage. I found the actors could get off the stage very comfortably in four measures. Then the matter of situation must always be considered. Some years ago Mr. Coffin, of London, wanted a song for a certain passage. I fished out 'O Promise Me' for him. The song seemed to be all right, and Mr. Coffin sang it beautifully, but it did not take at all. Did not get a clap. We decided 'something must be wrong; the song seemed all right. So we

put it in another act, and you know the success the song has had since.

"We never write an opera right through from beginning to end. We have a song or a bit of music, and we talk it over some time before we decide whether it shall go in the first or the last act.

"How long does it take to write an opera? That depends on the way we work, of course. We have been working on 'The Mandarin' for about a year. Not steadily, certainly, tho it required plenty of attention and thought. Some of our operas have been prepared in four months. The length of time varies.

"What the success will be is difficult to tell. It took 'Robin Hood' two years to reach the height of its popularity. So far we are well pleased with the reception 'The Mandarin' has received, but New York will have to decide its success."

KIPLING'S LATEST VOLUME OF VERSE.

THE Tribune's reviewer grows very enthusiastic over Kipling's new book, "The Seven Seas." Here is the way his review begins:

"The first thoughts it provokes are of how rare the man is; of how fresh and stirring his songs are; of how he, and he alone to day, revives the exultant feeling of discovery which moved men when Coleridge and Wordsworth first dawned upon them in the 'Ballads,' and when Tennyson sent his famous volume of 1830 out into the world. No other poet of Kipling's time has quite this spell, which he shares with the great lyrists. No one else so swiftly takes the reader captive, makes him forget the prose and trouble of the earth, and plunges him into the romance of a life whose baldest prose becomes enchanting in the poet's strain. The fine thing about his romance, too, is that he never pretends to invoke it by means of conventional, rhetorical, merely 'literary' incantations. It springs from the instinctive music in his lines; from the piercing glimpses they give you—half humorous, half pathetic—of passionately human things; from the originality, quaintness, and point of the diction; from, finally, the truth that pervades the work like sea, wind, or light. This last quality is never absent, and that it means so much as it does in the poems is explained by the fact that Kipling not only feels anxious to tell the truth, but sees clearly and can report exactly what he sees."

There is more to the same effect, and the writer quotes, as an example of Kipling's direct touch, "direct to the point of roughness," the following stanzas introductory to the barrack-room ballads in the present volume:

When 'Omer smote 'is bloomin' lyre,
He'd 'eard men sing by land an' sea;
An' what he thought 'e might require,
'E went an' took—the same as me!

The market-girls an' fishermen,
The shepherds an' the sailors, too,
They 'eard old songs turn up again,
But kep' it quiet—same as you!

They knew 'e stole; 'e knew they knowed.
They didn't tell, nor make a fuss,
But winked at 'Omer down the road,
An' 'e winked back—the same as us!

But the reviewer's critical faculty is not altogether charmed away by the bard, as the following strictures show:

"Mr. Kipling has used plain speech in some of his new poems to an extent that adds nothing to our sense of his virility, but on the contrary leaves him for the first time convicted of bad taste. The danger of standing up too straight in order to prove your manliness is that you may fall backward, and this is what Mr. Kipling has done. There are lines in this book which have no earthly value in the rounding out of the poems in which they occur; they would never be missed, and it is earnestly to be hoped that Mr. Kipling will have them expunged. . . . It is not convention which Mr. Kipling has violated, but the sense of cleanliness and delicacy which he has hitherto been among the first to uphold."

"IAN MACLAREN'S" NEW STORY.

"KATE CARNEGIE" is not likely to increase its author's reputation as a literary artist, but it will probably be as popular as the "Bonnie Brier Bush," or any of his other essays in fiction, if only because it sounds again with equal skill those appealing chords of humor and tenderness which in his first book gave him an immediate and distinctive place among the best writers of the day.

"Kate Carnegie" is put forward as a novel—"Ian Maclaren's first long novel," says the publisher's note. As a novel it is distinctly a failure. The central motive—the love of Carmichael, a Covenanting minister, young, provincial, prejudiced, and Kate Carnegie, the daughter of Jacobite ancestors, traveled, modern, experienced, aristocratic, yet withal impulsive and rich of heart—is rather touched than grasped; and the machinery of the tale is quite of the simplest, almost bald in its *naïveté*. The truth is that from first to last he is never seriously interested in his little thread of story, which is merely a string on which he hangs the curiously carved beads of Drumtochty character, and some dainty bits of description. Carmichael and Kate are comparatively flimsy sketches, and look like unfinished inventions; but the Drumtochty folks, especially those of them that are old friends, are intimate studies from life.

The book opens with a capital description of the scene at a railway junction in the Scottish Highlands on the morning before the 12th of August, when the three great trunk lines of England have poured thousands of sportsmen and their dogs into one little station for the opening of the shooting season. Kate and her father—an Anglo-Indian general—are returning to their ancestral home, the Lodge, after years of exile.

Here is a description of Carmichael, and of his meeting, amidst all that babel of men and animals, with Kate:

"Carmichael, the young Free Kirk minister of Drumtochty, who had been tasting the civilization of Muirtown over night, and was waiting for the Dunleith train, leant against the back of the bookstall, watching the scene with frank, boyish interest. Rather under six feet in height, he passed for more, because he stood so straight and looked so slim, for his limbs were as slender as a woman's, while women (in Muirtown) had envied his hands and feet. But in chest measure he was only two inches behind Saunders Baxter, the grievous of Drumsheugh, who was the standard of manhood by whom all others were tried and (mostly) condemned in Drumtochty. . . . Through a kind of providence and his mother's countryness, he had been brought up among animals—birds, mice, dormice, guinea-pigs, rabbits, dogs, cattle, horses, till he knew all their ways, and loved God's creatures as did St. Francis d'Assisi, to whom every creature of God was dear, from Sister Swallow to Brother Wolf. So he learned, as he grew older, to love men and women as little children, even tho they might be ugly, or stupid, or bad-tempered, or even wicked, and this sympathy cleansed away many a little fault of pride and self-conceit and impatience and hot temper, and in the end of the days made a man of John Carmichael. The dumb animals had an instinct about this young fellow, and would make overtures to him that were a certificate for any situation requiring character. Horses by the wayside neighed at his approach, and stretched out their velvet muzzles to be stroked. Dogs insisted upon sitting on his knees, unless quite prevented by their size, and then they put their paws on his chest. Hillocks was utterly scandalized by his collie's familiarity with the minister, and brought him to his senses by the application of a boot, but Carmichael waived all apologies. 'Rover and I made friends two days ago on the road, and my clothes will take no injury.' And indeed they could not, for Carmichael, except on Sundays and at funerals, wore a soft hat and suit of threadbare tweeds, on which a microscopist could have found traces of a peat bog, moss of dikes, the scale of a trout, and a tiny bit of heather.

"His usual fortune befel him that day in Muirtown Station, for two retrievers, worming their way through the luggage, reached him, and made known their wants.

"Thirsty? I believe you. All the way from England, and

heat enough to roast you alive. I've got no dish, else I'd soon get water.

"Inverness? Poor chaps, that's too far to go with your tongues like a lime-kiln. Down, good dogs; I'll be back in a minute."

"You can have no idea, unless you have tried it, how much water a soft clerical hat can hold—if you turn up the edges and bash down the inside with your fist, and fill the space to the brim. But it is difficult to convey such a vessel with undiminished contents through a crowd, and altogether impossible to lift one's eyes. Carmichael was therefore quite unconscious that the newcomers to the shelter were watching him with keen delight as he came in bareheaded, flushed, triumphant—amid howls of welcome—and knelt down to hold the cup till—drinking time about in strict honor—the retrievers had reached the maker's name.

"Do you think they would like a biscuit?" said a clear, sweet, low voice, with an accent of pride and just a flavor of amusement in its tone. Carmichael rose in much embarrassment, and was quite confounded. . . .

"A hundred thousand faces pass before your eyes and are forgotten, mere physical impressions; you see one, and it is in your heart forever, as you saw it the first time. Wavy black hair, a low, straight forehead, hazel eyes with long eyelashes, a perfectly shaped Grecian nose, a strong mouth, whose upper lip had a curve of softness, a clear-cut chin with one dimple, small ears set high in the head, and a rich creamy complexion—that was what flashed upon Carmichael as he turned from the retrievers. He was a man so unobservant of woman that he could not have described a woman's dress to save his life or any other person's; and now that he is married—he is a middle-aged man now and threatened with stoutness—it is his wife's reproach that he does not know when she wears her new spring bonnet for the first time. Yet he took in this young woman's dress, from the smart hat, with a bird's wing on the side, and the close-fitting tailor-made jacket, to the small, well-gloved hand in dogskin, the gray tweed skirt, and one shoe, with the tip on it, that peeped out below her frock. Critics might have hinted that her shoulders were too square, and that her figure wanted somewhat in softness of outline; but it seemed to Carmichael that he had never seen so winsome or high-bred a woman; and so it has also seemed to many who have gone farther afield in the world than the young minister of Drumtochty."

The Lodge is not far from Carmichael's house, and, of course, he and Kate see a good deal of each other, in one way or another. They bicker, as young lovers so often do in life as in novels; and they drop into the mildest of misunderstandings, which reach a climax on the occasion of a certain sermon, wherein Carmichael "goes for" Mary Queen of Scots, comparing her to Jezebel; and Kate flings indignant from the Kirk. The general makes her write a letter of apology for this rudeness; but the rift is complete, and gossip and a bank failure and a shadowy aristocratic wooer, Lord Hay, seem in a fair way to separate them forever, when a chance meeting in the woods leads to the following rapid and wholesome explanation—the reader premising, however, that a *dea ex machina* in the shape of Janet, a Highland widow, had precipitated matters by some wholesale cunning and charitable lying:

"No one can walk a mile in Tochty woods, where there are little glades of mossy turf, and banks of violets and geraniums, and gentle creatures on ground and branch, and cool shade from the summer sun, and the sound of running water by your side, without being sweetened and comforted. Bitter thoughts and cynical criticism, as well as vain regrets and peevish complaints, fell away from Carmichael's soul, and gave place to a gentle melancholy. He came to the heart of the wood, where was the lover's grave, and the place seemed to invite his company. A sense of the tears of things came over him, and he sat down by the river-side to meditate. It was two hundred years or more since the lassies died, who were never wedded, and for him there was not even to be love. The ages were linked together by a long tragedy of disappointment and vanity, but the Tochty ran now as in the former days. What was any human life but a drop in the river that flowed without ceasing to the unknown sea? What could any one do but yield himself to necessity, and sum-

mon his courage to endure? Then at the singing of a bird his mood lightened and was changed, as if he had heard the Evangel: God was over all, and life was immortal, and he could not be wrong who did the will of God. After a day of conflict peace came to his soul, and in the soft light of the setting sun he rose to go home.

"Miss Carnegie . . . I did not know you were here. . . . I thought you were in London," and Carmichael stood before Kate in great confusion.

"Nor did I see you behind that tree"—Kate herself was startled. "Yes, the general and I have been visiting some old friends, and only came home an hour ago.

"Do you know"—Kate was herself again—"the first thing I do on arrival is to make a pilgrimage to this place. Half an hour here banishes the dust of a day's journey and of. . . .

"Besides, I don't know whether you have heard," Kate spoke hurriedly—"that it is now settled that I . . . we will be leaving the Lodge soon, and one wants to have as much as possible of the old place in the time remaining."

"She gave him this opportunity in kindness, as it seemed, and he reproached himself because he did not offer his congratulations.

"You will, I . . . the people hope, come often here, Miss Carnegie, and not cast off Drumtochty, tho the Lodge be not your home. You will always have a place in the hearts of the glen. Marjorie will never be grateful enough for your readings," which was bravely said.

"Do you think that I could ever forget the glen and my . . . friends here? Not while I live; the Carnegies have their own faults, but ingratitude is not one. Nor the dear rabbi's grave." Then there was silence, which Carmichael found very trying—they had been so near that day in Kilbogie Manse, with only the rabbi, who loved them both, between; but now, altho they stood face to face, there was a gulf dividing them.

"It may not be so easy for me to visit Drumtochty often, for you know there has been a change . . . in our circumstances, and one must suit one's self to it."

"Carmichael flushed uneasily, and Kate supposed that he was sympathizing with their losses.

"I hope to be a busy woman soon, with lots of work, and I shall use every one of my little scraps of knowledge. How do you think I shall acquit myself in my new rôle?"

"It was a little hard on Carmichael, who was thinking of a countess, while Kate meant a governess.

"You need not ask me how I think you will do as . . . in any position, and I—wish you every success, and . . . (with a visible effort) happiness."

"He spoke so stiffly that Kate sought about for reasons, and could only remember their quarrel and imagined he retained a grudge—which she thought was rather ungenerous.

"It occurs to me that one man ought to be thankful when we depart, for then he will be able to call Queen Mary names every Sunday without a misguided Jacobite girl dropping in to create a disturbance."

"Drumtochty will have to form its own opinion of poor Mary without my aid," and Carmichael smiled sadly in pardon of the past, 'for it is likely, altho no one knows this in the Glen, that I shall soon be far away.'

"Leaving Drumtochty? What will Marjorie do without you, and Dr. Davidson, and . . . all the people?" Then, remembering Janet's gossip, and her voice freezing, 'I suppose you have got a better or more convenient living. The Glen is certainly rather inaccessible.'

"Have I done anything, Miss Carnegie, to justify you in thinking that I would leave the Glen, which has been so good to me, for—worldly reasons? There is enough to support an unmarried man, and I am not likely to . . . to marry," said Carmichael, bitterly; 'but there are times when it is better for a man to change his whole surroundings and make a new life.'

"It was clear that the Bailie's daughter was a romance of Janet's Celtic imagination, and Kate's manner softened.

"The rabbi's death and . . . your difference of opinion—something about doctrine, wasn't it? we were from home—must have been a great trial, and, as there was no opportunity before, let me say how much we sympathized with you and . . . thought of you."

"Do you think, however, Mr. Carmichael,"—she spoke with hesitation, but much kindness—"that you ought to fling up your work here on that account? Would not the rabbi himself have

wished you to stick to your post? . . . and all your friends would like to think you have been . . . brave.'

"You are cruel, Miss Carnegie; you try me beyond what I can endure, altho I shall be ashamed to-night for what I am to say. Do you not know or guess that it is your . . . on account of you, I mean, that I must leave Drumtochty?"

"On account of me?" Kate looked at him in unaffected amazement.

"Are you blind, or is it that you could not suspect me of such presumption? Had you no idea that night in Dr. Davidson's drawing-room? Have you never seen that I . . . Kate—I will say it at once to your face as I say it every hour to myself—you won my heart in an instant on Muirtown Station, and will hold it till I die.

"Do not speak till I be done, and then order me from your presence as I deserve. I know that it is unworthy of a gentleman and . . . a minister of Christ to say such things to the betrothed of another man; only one minute more—for Kate had started as if in anger . . . 'I know also that if I were stronger I could go on living as before, and meet you from time to time when you came from the Castle with your husband, and never allow myself to think of Lady Hay as I felt to Miss Carnegie. But I am afraid of myself, and . . . this is the last time we shall meet, Miss Carnegie. Forgive me for my love, and believe that one man will ever remember and . . . pray for you.'

"Carmichael bowed low, the last sunshine of the evening playing on his fair hair, and turned to go.

"One word, if you please," said Kate, and they looked into one another's eyes, the blue and the brown, seeing many things that can not be written. 'You may be forgiven for . . . loving me, because you could not help that,'—this with a very roguish look, our Kate all over—'and I suppose you must be forgiven for listening to foolish gossip, since people will tell lies'—this with a stamp of the foot, our Kate again—'but I shall never forgive you if you leave me, never'—this was a new Kate, like to the opening of a flower.

"Why? Tell me plainly," and in the silence Carmichael heard trout leap in the river.

"Because I love you."

"The Tochty water sang a pleasant song, and the sun set gloriously behind Ben Urtach."

The rabbi here mentioned is an old scholarly divine, who dies. He is very vaguely drawn; and his function in the tale seems to be chiefly to humble Carmichael, whom he reports to the Presbytery for heretical preaching. There seemed a promise in this—especially in the meeting of the Presbytery—of some good Mac-larenish fun; but it does not "come off," and a strong situation merely fizzles out in a be-careful-in-the-future sort of admonition.

Another American Comic Opera.—"We are becoming wonted," says *Harper's Weekly*, "to something that a few years ago (not more than half a dozen) was reckoned a sort of impossibility—the good opera-comique, and comic opera of home talents making, with libretto and score by either native Americans or from collaborators so associated with music in our country that Americans could have a right to feel pride in their piece. At least five instances have given us this satisfaction. We have had 'Robin Hood' and 'Rob Roy' from Messrs. Smith and De Koven, 'The Wizard of the Nile' by Messrs. Smith and Herbert, 'El Capitan' from Mr. Klein and Mr. Sousa, in each case matters that have shown us true humor and situations other than the farcical, along with a musical inventiveness and technic in touch with popular taste, but quite superior to an ordinary 'popular' quality." To this group, says *The Weekly*, should be added "Brian Boru," by Mr. Stanislaus Stange and Mr. Julian Edwards. The atmosphere is racy of Irish surroundings, the scene being laid in Dublin in the tenth century. The hero, the strong-sworded Brian, becomes enamored of a fair but false English beauty, Elfrida, who is left with him as hostage until the end of a truce with his Saxon foes. She lures him on into various perils, from which he narrowly escapes and returns to common sense and patriotic duty.

THE papers are congratulating Miss Harriet Monroe on the decision of the United States Supreme Court confirming the award of \$5,000 to her in her suit against *The World* for the unwarranted publication of her *World's Fair* poem.

NAPOLEON SARONY.

THE famous artist-photographer, Napoleon Sarony, died suddenly of brain paralysis, on Monday, November 9. Sarony's gallery was established in New York city in 1867, and he proceeded to revolutionize the conventional methods and ideas of his craft. Under his touch photography developed out of the realm of mechanics into the realm of art. He had, indeed, "served his time" as an artist before taking to photography. Born in Quebec in 1821, and coming to New York in 1831, he began the

study of book-illustration, afterward founded the lithographing firm of Sarony, Major, and Knapp, of which he was the designing artist, and soon after retired from the firm on a competence, and devoted himself to the study of art in Europe. His fortune being mismanaged by agents, he was left penniless, and turned to photography, establishing himself first in Birmingham, England, and six years later in New York.



NAPOLEON SARONY.

Many anecdotes are narrated of Sarony that illustrate his character and his methods. *The American Annual of Photography* has an interview with him by Gilson Gillets:

"The art of posing [said Sarony] is not posing. The true pose is not a pose, but a natural position. So when we photographers take a picture of a person not posing, we have fallen into the habit of calling it a snap-shot. Now, a good snap-shot picture requires the use of all the art the photographer commands. It must be taken at the moment the subject is unconscious, and at his best. Look at this picture of James G. Blaine, for instance. Mr. Blaine was relating to me some humorous incident.

"Are you ready to take my picture?" he asked, when he had finished his story.

"It is taken," I replied. I had caught him just at the right moment when he was reaching the climax of his story, and the photograph is the very best I have ever seen of him."

Thomas Nast speaks of Sarony as follows in *The Tribune*:

"Partly from imitation and partly from following out his directions, all his sitters seemed to catch the Sarony tricks of expression and pose. If they didn't he wouldn't take them at all. He had not much patience with people who were naturally stiff and awkward, and it was his custom to turn such patrons over to some one of his assistants. It was hardly flattering to them, but that did not trouble Sarony. He would not waste his time where it seemed impossible to obtain good results.

"Then, with that other class of persons who wished to be allowed to pose themselves he would have nothing to do. He knew his own profession, and insisted upon having absolute liberty to do his work as he thought best. More than one well-known actress has been reduced to tears because Sarony would not 'take her' any more. This was his punishment for interference with his ideas.

"One day I went into the studio and found Sarony, with a proof in his hand, talking with great animation to a woman well known in society. Both appeared in very bad temper, and I tried to slip out again unnoticed. But Sarony immediately called me back.

"I'll leave it to you, Nast," he said, 'if this woman hasn't got a turned-up nose. She says she has not; there it is in the proof. Now, which is the truth?'

"Well, that was rather a tight place for me. I wasn't going to give a decision, so I made some excuse about having to rush away at once on important business. The woman was mortally offended, of course. But that just shows what Sarony would do in defense of his own work.

"In many ways he was really a caricaturist. That is, his poses were sometimes so odd that the picture seemed like a travesty on nature. For that reason he excelled himself in photographing theatrical characters in costume. No one caught the true spirit, either of comedy or tragedy, quite like Sarony."

"THE GREATEST SONG-WRITER OF ALL TIMES."

SO Liszt enthusiastically characterized Robert Franz, about whom Henry T. Finck tells us some interesting things in *The Looker-On*. His sketch begins as follows:

"If the father of Robert Franz had not committed the indiscretion of marrying at the age of sixty, more than two hundred of the best songs in existence would never have been written. Physiologists tell us that the children of aged parents are peculiarly liable to all sorts of degenerate nervous conditions—epilepsy, insanity, blindness, deafness, etc. Robert Franz's fate did not disprove this doctrine. Before he was thirty years old his nervous system and his hearing became impaired. In 1848—the year of his marriage—the shrill whistle of a locomotive made matters worse; he suddenly found himself unable to hear the highest tones any more, and from that time on one tone after another vanished forever, step by step, from the highest to the lowest, until 1876—the year of the first Baireuth Festival—found him totally deaf. Nor was this all. Three years later his right arm became paralyzed from the shoulder to the thumb, so that he was unable to write any more letters except with lead pencil. As early as 1867 he had been obliged to give up his positions as organist and conductor; he was suffering at that time from such frightful hallucinations, especially at night, that his friends feared he might become insane. Thus the experience of Franz corroborates not only the physiological doctrine just referred to, but also the current notion that there is a certain relationship between insanity and genius. For Franz was a genius in the strictest sense of the word. Liszt went so far as to pronounce him the greatest song-writer of all times."

Mr. Finck speaks of the services Franz performed in editing the scores of Handel and Bach, and then continues:

"Franz had a habit, in his letters and in conversation, of always speaking of Bach and Handel in the same breath, 'Beethoven and Mozart,' he said to Waldmann one day, 'are nearer to our modern way of feeling; but more powerful, more universal, are Bach and Handel; with them everything is so simple and unerring that we are astonished; their strength never degenerates into brutality nor their tenderness into sentimentality.' 'If any one understood the *bel canto* of the Italians, it was Handel,' he said on another occasion. 'I took him for a model in my songs. Therefore there is real melody in my songs; the aged Garcia advisedly said that of the songs of all the German composers, mine are best suited for the voice.' He was disappointed because so little notice had been taken by professionals of his arrangement of a number of Handel's operatic arias for the concert-hall, in which he believed them to be peculiarly effective, as they were but loosely connected with their operatic surroundings. 'Listen, listen, how beautiful,' he exclaimed to his Boswell one day, his eyes beaming with joy as he played one of those arias for him. He himself, poor man, could listen with the mind's ear only.

"With all his admiration for Handel, Franz recognized his great inferiority to Bach. He is reported as saying:

"If I am asked which of the two has the greater creative power (which is the main thing), I reply that Bach stands far and high above Handel. In Handel we find certain themes, forms, turns, which recur in almost all his works—he remains within a certain circle—whereas Bach's genius is inexhaustible; it is astounding, impossible to comprehend where he gets this wealth, this originality without limit."

SCIENCE.

THE SPEECH OF GORILLAS.

ROBERT L. GARNER, of "monkey-speech" fame, has come to the front again with a volume entitled "Gorillas and Chimpanzees," in which he relates his observations made in tropical Africa, while living, as he alleges, in an iron cage in the recesses of the primeval forest. It will be remembered that his veracity has already been impeached, it having been charged that he spent his time in Africa in the seclusion of a French mission station, and did not venture into the forest at all. *The Saturday Review*, London, which notices the book under the heading "Mr. Garner Again," evidently shares the opinion of the French geographers who have openly made these charges, and it finds in the book statements that it uses to confirm this opinion. Says the reviewer:

"Unfortunately the author is no precisian in geography, and we are left in some doubt as to the exact locality in which the cage was erected. 'The part selected was along the Equator and south of it about 2°.' From the sketch of his itinerary, it seems that he went two hundred miles up the Ogowe River, and, passing through the lake region to the south, reached a place about 2° from the Equator and twenty miles from the coast. We have been quite unable to follow this route on the ordinary maps of Africa, but some additional details we have derived from this volume make the matter somewhat simpler. Various photographs are reproduced in which Mr. Garner and his native boy are seen setting out from the cage for a walk, or preparing for the night, or watching for gorillas. Unless some friendly gorilla took the photographs, it is plain that the locality was within easy range of a photographer's establishment. Moreover, as in all the photographs Mr. Garner appears to have been very accurately shaved, and as he repeatedly describes the economies of equipment he had to put up with, it is plain that the site was within easy range of a barber's shop. Finally, as Mr. Garner mentions that while he was in the cage he received a letter containing a document that required signature, it is plain that it was within a postman's rounds. And so the locality may be fixed as that point reached by going two hundred miles up the Ogowe and back again to within twenty miles of the coast, still keeping 2° south of the Equator, to the point where there is a barber, and a photographer, and a postman. To make the position absolutely clear, we are bound to add that Mr. Garner describes with some minuteness the visit of an armadillo to his cage. There are no armadillos in tropical Africa."

Of the scientific value of the observations described, the reviewer has no great opinion. He goes on to say:

"The dubiety as to geography is of little importance, as Mr. Garner's results are not of a kind to send other naturalists hurrying to his forest. No information of the slightest value is given as to the sounds and call-notes that may be uttered by the apes in their native forests. Half an hour in the Zoological Gardens would give as much knowledge to a competent observer as Mr. Garner brought back from Africa. Indeed, he himself seems to have some notion of this; for the greater part of his section upon gorillas is taken from descriptions of the well-known Consul II., which lived for some time in the Gardens at Manchester. In the particular matter of speech Mr. Garner's statements are merely ridiculous. He devotes three or four pages to them, and gives no information except that, as 'all alphabets have been deduced from pictographs,' alphabets can not represent the sounds made by gorillas and chimpanzees. And so he invented a mysterious set of symbols consisting of brackets and dashes. However, in order to make these symbols intelligible, he himself translates them into the despised alphabetical system."

"The greater part of the volume is just such a loose and inaccurate compilation as might have been made in England by one ignorant of anatomy and zoology, and quite unpractised in writing. Bad grammar is as abundant as bad science, and we can only wonder that a firm of publishers should care to risk their reputation by issuing so worthless a volume."

A reply from the author of the book is evidently in order. Such specific charges as are here implied, especially as they have been made before, will probably not be allowed to go unchallenged. Another English authority, *The Spectator*, in its review of the book does not impeach the author's veracity, but devotes only a few lines to him, going off at once into an elaborate disquisition of its own, to prove that no animals can be said to have "language," properly speaking. Its only allusion to the author is contained in its introductory paragraphs, which runs thus:

"Mr. Garner's latest book, giving the results of his visit to the West African forest to study the habits, and, if possible, to learn the language, of the larger apes, is interesting, but disappointing. There evidently is no 'common code' for a universal ape language, and a very careful study of the creatures which he kept in captivity in their native country shows that such sounds as the different species utter are very limited in number, and do not express more ideas than other and better-known animals convey to each other by the voice. The chimpanzee, for instance, has distinct sounds for the ideas of food, recognition, fear, affection, warning, and discomfort, and two gestures of negation, a movement of the arm away from the body, and toward the person addressed, and that of turning its back and moving the arm backward. Other apes have an even more limited vocabulary, and tho their intelligence is of a very high order, their means of communication, except perhaps by gesture, are not greater than those of many other quadrupeds, notably the cat, and less than those of certain birds."

IS A WOMAN AN UNDER-DEVELOPED MAN?

"WOMAN is intellectually and physically a man arrested in his development"—so a reviewer in the *Revue Scientifique* sums up the teachings of one of Lombroso's latest works, "The Female Criminal." It is hard to tell whether women should be pleased or provoked at the attitude taken in this work by the noted Italian writer. First he shows that woman is by nature less criminal than man, and, even when she becomes a law-breaker, has fewer of the outward signs and symptoms of the born criminal. Then he says that this very fact, being due to her less degree of variability, indicates that she belongs to an earlier stage of development than man and is hence inferior. Finally he makes matters even by telling us that this inferiority is amply compensated for by her greater susceptibility to pity and the finer emotions. So that, after all, women may read the book without losing self-respect. We quote a few paragraphs from the review already alluded to:

"We see that the female of the lower orders of creation is superior to the male in size and in the complexity of her organs, and is thus the queen of the species, but higher in the scale she is less powerful and less variable, and finally she becomes a humble slave."

"So likewise in the human race we see that before arriving at womanhood the girl equals or surpasses the man in physical development, and often also in intellect; but little by little she falls behind and stays there, thus giving, even by her ephemeral superiority, proof of an atavistic phenomenon common to inferior races; that is, precocity."

"So, too, the relative rarity of the stigmata of degeneration observed in the woman, which at first might seem a sign of superiority, is on the contrary related to her lesser variability, which is still a characteristic of inferiority. . . ."

"Finally, the rarity of the criminal type, and consequently of the born criminal, among female criminals, which seems to contradict the foundations of Lombroso's theory, on the contrary confirms this theory, when we consider that this rarity is related to the smaller frequency of degeneration and of epileptic cortical irritation—the most frequent causes of innate crime."

"The coexistence in woman of cruelty and pity is also an apparent contradiction, which Lombroso explains by referring to the influence of maternity, which, being added to primitive cruelty, often counteracts it; so, too, her inferiority in genius,

force, and variability explains how, being perhaps less moral, the woman is nevertheless less often criminal. . . .

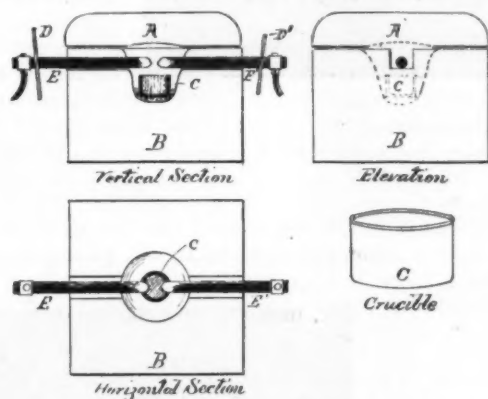
"But, finally, even if we can show that a woman is intellectually and physically a man arrested in his development, the very fact that she has more pity and is less criminal than he compensates advantageously for this inferiority, while assigning to her a very different rôle in the social organization."

The reviewer ends by commending all these facts to the earnest study of those who are trying to make the two sexes as far as possible equal.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DIAMONDS MADE WHILE YOU WAIT.

M. HENRI MOISSAN, the eminent French chemist, to whose recent visit to this country we have already alluded in these pages, lectured on his researches with his electrical furnace at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, on October 27, and among other interesting experiments made diamonds before the eyes of his audience, or at least went as far in the process as he could conveniently go during his lecture. It may be noted at the outset that M. Moissan's diamonds are of interest to the chemist and mineralogist rather than to the jeweler, as they are black and not larger than a pin's head. The wonderful furnace in which they are made, and which produces the highest temperature known on earth, is thus described (we quote from the report in *Electricity*, November 4):

"By the aid of the accompanying diagrams the electric furnace used in M. Moissan's celebrated investigations may be readily



DIAGRAMS OF THE MOISSAN ELECTRICAL FURNACE.
(By permission of *Electricity*.)

understood. Every one is familiar with the calcium or Drummond light, which owes its luminosity to the intense heat caused by the oxyhydrogen flame impinging upon a cylinder of prepared lime. M. Moissan illustrated this light on a large scale by directing a very large oxyhydrogen flame upon a piece of lime half as big as his head. The light was intense and dazzling, and the temperature was, he said, about that required to melt platinum. Lime has the property of being a *very poor* conductor of heat, and so it occurred to him to use it for the walls of his furnace.

"As shown in the cuts, the furnace consists of two parts, *A* the cover, and *B* the furnace proper. The latter consists of a block of lime, roughly squared, in horizontal section about 10 inches broad and wide and 7 or 8 inches high. The center of this is bored out from above somewhat conically for the reception of the crucible. From opposite sides this block is slotted for the introduction of the carbon electrodes, *E E'*. The cover *A* has the same horizontal section as *B* and is simply laid on the latter to complete the furnace. Just over the crucible cavity the cover is slightly cut away in the shape of a dome. The crucible, shown at *C*, is simply a thin cylindrical vessel of carbon into which the substances to be fused are placed.

"In order to prevent the formation of calcium carbide by the action of the lime of the furnace upon the carbon of the crucible, a little magnesia is thrown into the hearth or cavity first, and the crucible placed upon this.

"It will be observed from the cut that the axis of the carbons is slightly above the top of the crucible. The arc itself therefore

plays no direct part in the operation of fusion. The province of the arc is simply to supply the heat, which is conserved by the non-conducting surroundings and reflected downward into the crucible by the domed roof formed by the cover. For many purposes the use of the reverberatory type of furnace such as this has many advantages over the other type, in which the electrodes enter the bath and the arc passes directly through it. . . . The double line *D D'* represents sheets of heavy asbestos paper interposed between the furnace and the supports of the carbons, to act as shields for the supports against the intense heat and flames which issue from the slots when the furnace is in action.

"The block of lime constituting the furnace rested upon a heavy plank, and in guides in the same plank rested two heavy wooden blocks which constituted the supports for the carbon electrodes. These latter are not shown in the drawings, but to control the furnace, these blocks, upon which were fastened the metallic carbon-holders, are so adjusted that the junction of the carbons comes directly over the crucible, and when the current is turned on, the arc is drawn to the desired size by withdrawing one of the blocks more or less—the regulation being entirely by hand."

With this compact but powerful apparatus M. Moissan showed many wonderful experiments, of which we describe here only one—the manufacture of real, tho minute diamonds by the subjection of carbon to intense heat with iron. To quote again:

"The first furnace experiment was the manufacture of diamonds. After a short description of how he proposed to do it, M. Moissan placed some borings of Swedish iron in the little carbon crucible and covered it with sugar charcoal—this being the purest form of carbon attainable. The hearth of the furnace was then sprinkled with magnesia; the carbon electrodes adjusted and the cover placed on.

"At a signal to M. Mailloux the current was turned on and the arc drawn by M. Moissan himself. There was for a time a tremendous splutter as the 20 horse-power of energy was liberated within the confined space of a half-dozen cubic inches, but as the furnace heated up the noise quieted down and was succeeded by a calm. Presently flames began to issue from the ports through which the carbons entered the furnace, and, forced out as if by a blast from within, impinged upon the asbestos screens. These flames, indicating the combustion and incandescence of volatilized carbon and other products of the furnace, slowly changed color, indicating the progress of the operation."

During the fifteen to twenty minutes of the process a current of 250 amperes and 60 volts had been passing through a cavity the size of an egg, yet so non-conducting is the material forming the furnace that M. Moissan could take off the lid with his naked hands. Says the report:

"As he raised the lid so that the audience could see its dome-shaped recess, which had constituted the roof of the tiny reverberatory furnace, every eye was dazzled as by the sun itself, and an involuntary exclamation of surprise and pain arose on all sides. The lecturer had protected his own eyes with colored glasses, for it was necessary for him to look directly into the furnace. Seeing that everything was right, protecting his hand with a wet towel against the radiant heat, he grasped a small tongs and with it lifted the little crucible out of its more than fiery bath and plunged it into cold water.

"He explained that the first time he had cooled the mass in that way he had taken every possible precaution, expecting an explosion, but that after repeating the process three hundred times without an accident he felt that the audience was safe.

"After the crucible was cold he broke it, and a button of iron of about the same diameter as the crucible and half an inch thick, but covered with graphite scales, was exposed to view. This, he said, contained the diamonds, if he had been so fortunate as to succeed in making them, but he did not wish his audience to think that the South African diamond fields had yet been supplanted. The diamonds he had thus far been able to manufacture were all very small—the largest not over 1 millimeter (39 thousandths of an inch) in diameter—and therefore of no commercial value as a gem. He hoped, however, to improve on this.

"To get the diamonds out of the iron it was necessary to dissolve the latter away with acids. He also stated that the form of the crystal seemed to depend upon the cooling agent used. For instance, if the crucible were quenched in mercury, the crystals

were uniformly of the normal octahedral form with striated faces. Some of these when exposed to the air would burst, showing great internal strains. This phenomenon of bursting had also been noticed in natural diamonds. When quenched in molten lead the crystals more often took the cubical form with sharp or rounded edges. This form had also been noticed in the natural product."

ADVANCED MEDICAL TREATMENT GIVEN IGNORANTLY.

SEVERAL cases have recently been described in which Oriental peoples have long been employing methods of treatment now known to be in accordance with the latest scientific ideas. *Cosmos* (Paris, October 31) cites some of the most curious, as follows:

"It is told in *La Médecine Moderne* that a missionary in China, having seen two of his servants bitten by a mad dog, manifested great anxiety about them in the presence of five Chinese. These said to him in a reassuring tone: 'Do not be alarmed, all five of us were bitten by a mad dog last March; it is now September and none of us has had a single symptom of rabies; that is because we ate of the raw liver of the dog that bit us. Your two servants will eat of the raw liver of this mad dog, and like us they will be preserved.'

"Pliny long ago recommended the same process, and it has been employed empirically and not without success in modern times by a number of physicians, such as Lux, of Leipsic, in 1829, and Pierre Dufresne, of Geneva. We should mention also Burnett, of London, who administered to consumptives an attenuated maceration of tuberculous lung, etc.

"According to the same review, the Annamites and Tonkinese have employed for centuries the process of precipitating foreign bodies from water by alum, and have used for an equally long time the following process for rendering potable and inoffensive the waters of the most dangerous marshes:

"They collect in large calabashes the water of the rice-fields, taken from the middle of villages and contaminated by refuse of all kinds; they expose this to the sun for several hours, taking care to stir up the mass every hour or two.

"By standing and being exposed to the sun, the water deposits all its solid particles at the bottom of the calabash, and there remains floating on the surface a sort of viscous iridescent scum, which is removed each time the water is stirred up, and which is composed of fatty matter coming from the decomposition of organic material. Three to five hours, according to the time of day and the intensity of the sun's rays, suffice to obtain by decantation a purified water that may be drunk with perfect safety.

"The *Revue Scientifique*, in quoting these two facts, mentions that in the first case the Chinese are practising, without doubt, a scientifically correct method of cure; in the second, the Annamites show us that they discovered before us the influence of light on bacteria.

"Our contemporary sees in these facts an example of those intuitions that in general are the more correct the older they are. Some, perhaps, will see in them rather the traces of traditions of far-off ages, when man possessed full knowledge of these sciences that we are painfully and slowly resuscitating."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

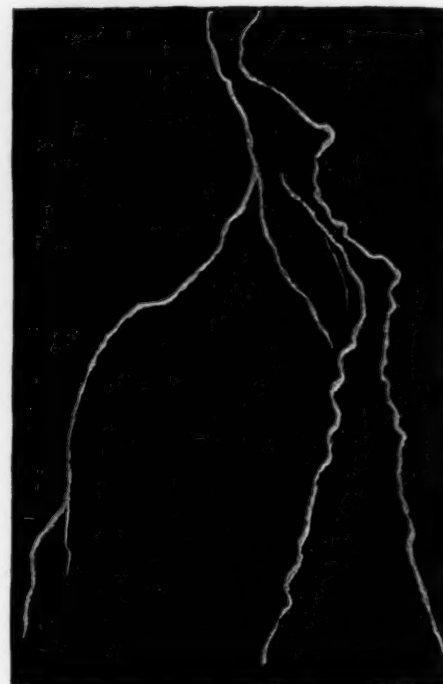
A New Diving-Machine.—"The best-trained divers," says *Cosmos*, "can not descend to great depths under water by reason of the rapid increase of pressure. A Swedish engineer, M. Waller, of Stockholm, being employed to attempt the raising of a sunken ship, has invented an apparatus intended to enable workmen to labor at a great depth in the same physiologic conditions as if they were in a pit or shaft, open to the sky. The device consists of an iron tube, made of sections bolted together, and 56 meters [184 feet] long. At the lower end, which is closed, the tube is enlarged. In this enlarged space several persons may work; they reach it by means of a ladder in the tube. The chamber has a certain number of windows, closed by solid plates of glass that permit those within to see objects outside, which are illuminated by electric lamps hanging outside the walls of the tube. Levers that can be manipulated from the interior serve to seize, cut, draw up, attach chains and ropes, etc.; these are the arms or tentacles of this mechanical monster of the ocean depths. A sufficient amount of ballast is of course fastened to the system to cause it to descend and to hold it still when it has reached bottom."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PHOTOGRAPHING THE LIGHTNING.

THE experiments made last year at Washington by Prof. Alexander McAdie and his associates, in photographing lightning from several points of view, so as to obtain its actual path through space, have already been alluded to in these columns. In *The American Journal of Photography* (Philadelphia, November)

Professor McAdie gives some interesting details of his experiments, a few of which we quote below, reproducing also some of his lightning pictures. Says Professor McAdie:

"It is very evident that a flash of lightning is not generally a straight line. The statement that lightning always follows the path of least resistance, which is quite frequently made, is not, as commonly understood and stated, true. Ohmic resistance does not determine the path. Without stopping to



go into a discussion of the problem from its electrical side, it is enough to say that when the air is subjected to a strain, whether steady or intermittent, by a highly charged cloud and an oppositely charged earth surface, at a certain limit there will be a breakdown, and it is this breakdown that we wish to study by means of several cameras and simultaneous photographs. It is as if we had a piece of tremendously thick plate-glass and were going to crack it. Given three cameras ranged around the line of fracture, can we get a composite picture from which we could make a model of the crack, showing all the little deviations in all directions?

"A flash of lightning has some points of interest not generally thought of by the ordinary beholder. In one of the illustrations herewith a horizontal flash will be noticed which changed direction not less than four times. A flash rapidly approaching or receding will be out of focus in different places, and it may actually come back again into focus. The little beads and knobs seen on so many flashes are probably places where the flash changes direction. To investigate, then, the peculiarities of lightning discharges we planned this experiment. Three cameras were alined upon the apex of the Washington monument. The edifice is 555 feet high,



and makes a prominent feature in the landscape. . . . We thus had the monument under photographic surveillance from all points of the compass. Whenever, between the hours of 7:30 and 10:30 P.M., a thunder-storm was expected, the observers were at their posts, exposed their plates, and waited patiently.

Our photographs showed that to the southeast over the water and lowlands, beyond the District line and on into Maryland, the majority of the flashes occurred. In fact, the path of the thunder-squalls was marked out by the lines of lightning discharge. Some flashes, about half a mile southeast of the monument, came within our field of work, and we obtained simultaneous photographs of them, altho a little distorted. Change in direction was clearly shown, and with a piece of stiffly waxed string we subsequently made a rough model of one of the flashes, showing how it started to come to earth in one direction and then changed. The exact location of the flash was determined by the intersecting lines and each change of direction by the appropriate photograph in that plane. . . .

"It has always seemed to me that before we can offer adequate protection against lightning, we must measure the flashes and know something of their dimensions and energy. It is only wise to attempt to harness when you know how strong the object to be harnessed is. We can measure directly the work done by lightning in fusing metals or breaking wood and masonry, or, as we have suggested, by photographically determining the dimensions of the flash, and working out, as Dr. Lodge has done, the electrical energy of a flash of such dimensions.

"I may mention that on comparing the width of one of the flashes with an object of known dimensions close by, we made the width of the lightning streak certainly not less than ten feet. But as the intensity of the light will determine largely the impression on the plate, it will not do to say that the flash was ten feet wide."

It should be noted that the conventional artistic representation of a flash—a zigzag made up of acute angles and straight lines, has been shown by photography to be entirely erroneous. Photography, of course, is not necessary to demonstrate this, but most people have apparently been too much overcome by fear of the discharge, distant tho it be, to note accurately its sinuous path unless it has been preserved for them by the sensitive plate.

Perils of Scientific Kite-Flying.—Kite-flying for purposes of scientific or military observation has been occupying the attention of more than one experimenter of late, as every reader of the daily papers knows. The occupation is not without its dangers when the object of the flyer is to use his kite as a post of observation, which is what the military experimenters are aiming at. *The Scientific American* tells this story of a recent narrow escape, which, had it not ended so fortunately, might have paralleled the sad fate of Lilienthal. It says: "Lieut. H. D. Wise, stationed at Governor's Island, who has been experimenting with man-carrying kites, had a narrow escape on October 21 from being a victim of his own experiments. The kites used were of the well-known Hargrave type which we have before described. They are flown three at a time. The half-inch rope was attached to a windlass to take up the strain. Attached to the cable, about a foot below the lowest kite, was a pulley, from which was rigged a boatswain's chair, one end of a line through the pulley-block being attached to the chair and the other being left free. The purpose of this was to enable the observer to take his seat after the kites had been raised to a point where they would be steady. The pulley rope was 2,500 feet long and capable of sustaining a weight of 900 pounds, while the kites were planned to lift a weight of 186.9 pounds. The lieutenant weighs about 130 pounds. As the kites were raised, the chair was held down on the ground, while the other end of the rope was played out along with the kite cable, until the kites had attained a height of 200 feet. They were then held taut, and the chair and lanyard were carried to a point immediately beneath them. The lieutenant seated himself in the chair and was about to make the free end fast, after which the kites were to be permitted to ascend, carrying the observer up with them. Just at that moment there was a slacking of the cable, the pulley fell to the ground, and the kites, tumbling and diving, gradually settled to a point back of Fort Columbus, just south of Castle William. It was found on

examination that the central spine of the lowest kite had broken and the kite itself was torn in pieces. This had released the cable and pulley. Lieutenant Wise has been conducting interesting kite-flying experiments for some time."

Utilization of Burned-Out Electric Lamps.—"It has, so far," says *Industries and Iron*, London, November 6, proved a fruitless task to attempt the renewal of burnt-out incandescent electric lamps. Yet there appears to be some economic fallacy involved in the destruction of what is, except in one small, if important, particular, a perfect piece of apparatus. It is stated that an American firm have now succeeded in making a commercial success of a process for renewing burnt-out lamps, which renders possible the use of the old bulbs at a very slight expense. By the new method the collar or base end of the lamp is not disturbed, the old filament being removed, and the new one placed through a small hole in the lamp bulb made by removing the tip. The small hole is subsequently closed exactly in the same manner as in the case of the new lamp, leaving nothing to indicate in the finished repaired lamp that it had ever been opened. It is stated that some 400,000 lamps have been repaired by this method, the filament being inserted through the small hole referred to by a skilful twist of the hand, and secured in position by a special carbon paste. The black deposit on the inside of the bulb is removed by fitting the lamp to a holder, and revolving it in a gas furnace; while, immediately following this operation, a small glass tube is fused to the opening made in the bulb, through which the lamp is exhausted. When this has been done, and the last trace of air and gas absorbed, a blowpipe flame is directed upon the throat of the tube, which is melted into a point exactly in every respect a counterpart of the original lamp."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"WE understand," says the *London Speaker*, "that Mr. Nansen has sold the English rights of the work in which he will describe his latest experiences in the Polar Seas, to Messrs. Constable, and that the sum he will receive in consideration thereof is unusually large—£10,000 being mentioned as the price of this book. The firm paying this price is a comparatively new one."

"IN a paper read before the British Association meeting," says *The Electric World*, "Mr. John Burke stated that he had determined, with the aid of a double-slit photometer and also photographically, that fluorescent bodies such as uranium glass absorb more light when fluorescing than when not. Uranium glass is therefore less transparent to the light of the candle in the daylight than it is in the dark. In other words, the absorption coefficients are altered during the fluorescence for the particular rays the bodies emit."

ACCORDING to *The Medical Record*, eggs are useful in the following applications: "A mustard plaster made with the white of an egg will not leave a blister. A raw egg, taken immediately, will carry down a fishbone that can not be extracted. The white skin that lines the shell is a useful application to a boil. White of egg, beaten up with loaf sugar and lemon, relieves hoarseness, a teaspoonful taken once every hour. An egg in the morning cup of coffee is a good tonic. A raw egg, with the yolk unbroken, in a glass of wine, is beneficial for convalescents."

"THE commission which has been inquiring into the proposal to unite New York and Philadelphia by means of a ship canal," says *Transport*, "has issued its report, and a very valuable and interesting document it is. Two surveys were made under the direction of the commission. By either route vessels would use the Delaware River from Philadelphia to Bordentown. Thence a canal would be cut across New Jersey, entering the sea at Sandy Hook. The distance between the two cities would thus be reduced from 274 miles to 92 miles, of which 31½ miles would represent the canal."

"PROF. HENRI MOISSAN, the distinguished chemist, who came to this country to lecture at the Princeton celebration about his discoveries, chief among which is that of the electric furnace, was given a complimentary dinner on October 28 at the Hotel Waldorf. About fifty chemists, pharmacists, and electricians were present, Prof. R. Ogden Doremus presiding. *The Electric Review* says: "M. Moissan gave an interesting account of his observation of American University life, where the thing which had struck him most, apart from the superb equipment for teaching, was the feeling of affection between the students and the professors."

PHOTOGRAPHING THE EYE.—"At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine," says *The American Journal of Photography*, "M. Guinkoff stated that he had successfully photographed the interior of the eye. The advantages of this method are important, since it enables actual pictures of the disease of the retina to be secured and compared from time to time to determine whether disease processes of the eye progress or not. The picture is made in two seconds. The apparatus can thus serve as an ophthalmoscope, and any number of persons can thus observe the results."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE "CALL TO CHRISTENDOM."

"THE Twentieth Century's Call to Christendom" is the title of a very suggestive article in *The Homiletic Review* for October (see LITERARY DIGEST, September 19), which in a reprint has been widely distributed among ministers and leaders in evangelistic work. "The Call" directs attention to the fact that the twentieth century is not four years distant, but is now upon us. It is well established that Christ was born at least four years previous to the current date assigned to the Christian era. Hence "The Call" comes to the churches for immediate action, and appeals to Christendom at once to "gird itself for world conquest." The response to this appeal has already been hearty, and gives promise of an intensification of Christian effort. Referring to "The Call," *The Christian Intelligencer* says, "The times certainly invoke an earnest turning to the Lord and the seeking of greater and better things for the church and the world."

In an editorial on the same subject, *The Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia) says:

"This call is for the immediate carrying of the Gospel to all the peoples of the earth; but it is not only the call of the twentieth century, but of all the centuries since the great sacrifice of Calvary. Nevertheless, the approaching close of this century and the beginning of another impresses men with the stern march of time, and causes our minds to instinctively look for some great movement similar to those which have marked the ending of past centuries. No more worthy movement than this can be mentioned, and the call and privilege of the Gospel in permitting us to be coworkers with God are emphasized by the rapidly approaching end of the century. The way to do this is simple enough—to set to work immediately in one's own sphere. By prayerful effort, and in the absence of censoriousness, to begin at home. The church needs convincing of sin; its own quarrels need healing, and confession of being in the wrong, and requests of forgiveness on the part of church-members, and members of families now at variance, will do much to break down the barriers that keep out the tide of pure and undefiled religion, and fit each Christian man and woman for individual work for the souls of others. The soul-winner can not be other than a thorough servant of God; for none are so quick to detect the absence of Gospel in the lives of those who preach it as those to whom it is preached. We sincerely trust that this call from the Risen Lord, so powerfully accentuated by the coming of the twentieth century, will not pass unheeded."

A writer in *The Mid-Continent* (St. Louis) has the following reference to "The Call":

"A blazing torch was lit when Dr. Gregory, editor of *The Homiletic Review*, sent forth his clarion call to the ministry, pleading for a mighty forward movement all along the line. From the same source in the East has come another flaming torch, 'The Twentieth Century's Call to Christendom,' pressing home the need of personal consecration and immediate practical efforts on the part of every believer for the conversion of the world. Dr. Nicolls, speaking for the West and Southwest, lights a needed fire when in *The Mid-Continent* he says, 'We need a Gospel, not of mere words, but of power and life, a preaching of it that will convict the world of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment to come. And this is but to say that we need the Holy Spirit, in the powerful and gracious exercise of his ministry.' Dwight L. Moody believes that 'the proposed movement for the immediate evangelization of the world is timely. He believes that there never was a moment since the parting commission of our Lord, that such a movement would be out of season, and the sooner the church is awakened to activity the better.'

'The trumpet's voice hath roused the land,
Light up the beacon-pyre!
A hundred hills have seen the brand
And waved the sign of fire.'

"The church needs the baptism of the Holy Ghost and of fire from above, a sin-consuming, life-giving fire, that will bring in a

high state of spiritual prosperity from one end of the land to the other. As we scan the signs of the times, we may reverently say that the hour is at hand for an unusual and glorious season of refreshing."

The Mid-Continent also has an editorial note on the same topic, as follows:

"The right-at-hand future is big with events. Certainly developments momentous and wide-embracing await us. Other forces are working mightily. Tendencies, and influences to-day flow in sweeping volume. The solidarity of the race is illustrated. The work of the church too should be at flood-tide. We need the 'sound from heaven as of a mighty rushing wind,' which shall 'fill all the house.'"

"A QUIET DAY" AMONG THE CHURCHES.

TUESDAY, November 17, was observed by many of the churches throughout this country and England as a day of prayer and conference in preparation for the winter's work. The observance came about through the efforts of the Evangelical Alliance, which sent out an appeal to the clergy recommending the observance. It was suggested that the time appointed should be called "A Quiet Day." A part of the appeal sent out by the Alliance read as follows:

"These great social changes which distinguish our times call on the churches to develop the social conscience, which in most men is feeble and in many scarcely exists, and to lay on that conscience the social teachings of our Lord Jesus Christ. Unless this is done the close and multiplied relations into which modern civilization is thrusting us will become simply intolerable, and society will at length degenerate into a cage of wild beasts.

"As we are passing through a period of social reconstruction or evolution, many are beginning to see that the churches have a mission to society as well as to the individual. Churches are enlarging the scope of their activities. They are taking a new interest in social reforms, there is a quickened philanthropy, and deeper concern for the physical well-being of men, all of which promises a larger sphere of usefulness and influence.

"But may we not remind ourselves that these wider aims should all be subordinated to the higher; and that the social redemption of the world can not precede its spiritual redemption?"

In an editorial reference to the appeal, *The Journal and Messenger* (Baptist, Cincinnati) expresses some measure of dissent from certain of its statements. It says:

"One of the arguments for the observance of the 'Quiet Day' is that the 'churches have a mission to society, as well as to the individual; that they are 'enlarging the scope of their activities,' and 'taking a new interest in social reforms; that there is 'a quickened philanthropy and a deeper concern for the physical well-being of men; thus promising 'a larger sphere of usefulness.' Yet it is complained that 'spiritual growth has not kept pace with the unprecedented material development.' And we agree with the officials of the Alliance that 'just here lies our most serious danger.' The tendency is to resort to machinery of human devising, a compelling of men to accept the external forms of Christianity, tho they may not become enamored of its spiritual source and spiritual power. Whereas, 'the foolishness of preaching' is the God-ordained means of winning men to Christ and salvation, there is a manifest tendency to win men to the church and to a formal profession of Christ by showing them how much it is for their material advantage. Christianity is the great elevator; but it must be Christianity *in* the man, rather than Christianity applied as a lever outside of the man. If it is true that our nineteenth-century Christianity is becoming humanitarianism, and that soup and soap are taking the place of Christ and the Holy Spirit, it is time that we revised our methods; that we resumed work for the individual, rather than for society. If the care and anxiety for the physical man are taking the place of interest in and labor for the soul, it is time that a radical change were insisted upon, and that every God-called minister of the Gospel made it a special aim to turn the tide which is sweeping us on to the rocks of formalism and ruin."

The religious papers generally, however, indorsed the appeal

without any dissenting note. Thus *The Evangelical Messenger* alluded to it as follows:

"There is burning significance in this appeal. It ought to find an earnest response from pastors everywhere. A sweeping national revival of religion would cure the most of our social ills and industrial disorders. The love of Christ in the hearts of men would inaugurate the sovereignty of the Golden Rule. That would bring labor a just reward, and capital a fair remuneration. That would destroy the spirit of anarchism, bring rest to the discontented, happiness to the despairing. The Gospel of Christ is the real panacea for the world's running sores."

JUDAISM AS A BASIS FOR A NEW CHURCH.

IT does not require a strong imagination to see in Oswald John Simon's article on "The Mission of Judaism" (*Fortnightly*, October) the possibility of far-reaching consequences. The article is only incidentally historical and expository, the main purpose being the suggestion that in Judaism—*translated* Judaism—can be found a basis for the great church of the future of which we hear so much and see so little.

Most of those who write for the reviews on the "Mission of Judaism" or similar subjects are, so we are told, either anti-Semites or secularized Jews. It is for the believing Christian to expound Christianity, and for the believing Jew to expound Judaism. The writer takes up this task as a believer. He speaks first of the feeling of Jewish separateness, which, he says, is much keener, because more inexplicable, with the skeptical Jew than with the believer. We quote:

"Whereas, to the skeptical Jew, Jewish separateness or nationalism appears a stubborn fact from which he can not free himself even if he would, and which presents to his vision a hard social problem, without relief of aim or design, to the religious Jew there is little consciousness of it. To him human brotherhood is the goal of that religion for the sake of which he is keeping himself distinct. His separateness, such as it is, and of which he is but rarely conscious, is a mere means to an end. That end is Universalism. Such an Israelite is not seeking to find social or political apologies for his existence, because he believes, with an intensity of conviction amounting to certainty, that the object of the existence in the world of the Jewish people is not politics, science, art, or economics, but religion, and religion only."

To this thought of separateness as simply a means to an end, as religious and not racial, the writer recurs several times. If a Jew breaks the religious tie, he says, it is mere fiction to speak of his descendants as Jews. Were it not for the mad fury of anti-Semitism, there would be no conceivable circumstance in the life of, for instance, a German of Jewish descent to make him different from the average German. The word nation is a misnomer when applied to the Jew. Jewish nationality is purely spiritual; real Jewish separateness is merely a difference in religious faith. This religious difference being once broken down, the separateness vanishes. The following daily prayer in the liturgy of Judaism embodies the religious Jew's idea of separateness, which is not that of exclusiveness but that of a means to universal union:

"Then shall the universe be established under Thy sole dominion, O Almighty Ruler! All flesh shall invoke Thy name, all the wicked turn unto Thee, and all the inhabitants of the world acknowledge that unto Thee every knee shall bend and every tongue swear. Before Thee, O Lord our God, shall they kneel and fall prostrate, and to Thy glorious name shall they ascribe honor; all of them shall willingly submit to the yoke of Thy dominion, and Thou shalt reign over them for ever and ever. For the kingdom is Thine, and to all eternity shalt Thou reign in glory, as it is written, 'In that day the Lord shall be acknowledged as the only God, and His name recognized as One.'"

Were this ideal of a universal union to be abandoned by the Jew, neither Christianity nor Mohammedanism nor Agnosticism could furnish any hope of such a consummation. While, there-

fore, Judaism is looked upon as a tribal religion, it is in fact the most catholic of religions. The Jews are but custodians for a religion meant for any people or any individual who will embrace it. The genius of this religion lies in its conception of the Supreme Being as the Universal Creator. Christianity has indeed interpreted this idea of the Deity to the nations formerly pagan, but this interpretation differs from the original in the highly important aspect of God's relation to mankind. This difference is explained as follows:

"Christianity only finds its way to God through the doctrine of the Incarnation. Even educated Christians of our own day will frankly admit that without the human figure, which by the miracle of the Incarnation has brought God within their gaze, they would be unable to realize any true consciousness of their relations with the divine Presence. It is assumed that, in the absence of the human personation of God, He would necessarily be vague and distant to man's feeling and thought. Christians can scarcely believe that the Deity is realized by the Israelite without the medium of the Incarnation. If Judaism ceased to exist, there would be no permanent witness to mankind that it was and is possible, through the span of human history, for men to apprehend the Deity without manifestation in human form."

The writer then takes up the taunt flung at Judaism because its services are held behind closed doors that it boasts of having a mission, but makes no effort to promulgate it. The closed doors, he says, are a necessity in most countries, because the open promulgation of their faith by the Jews would not be tolerated even now in many countries, and fifty years ago would not have been tolerated even in England. But, he thinks, the time is ripe in England and America for the teaching of the faith of Israel in open churches. He dwells on this as follows:

"A church opened on Sunday for a congregation of non-Jews, to hear from the lips of professing Jews the Theism and the worship as they understand them, would not merely be tolerated, but might even meet with a great response from multitudes of Englishmen to whom the doctrine of the Incarnation is a stumbling-block.

"If such a movement were attempted in London I can not conceive that, in the present state of advanced public opinion, it would arouse any bitterness of feeling among orthodox Christians, any more than is done by the theistic church founded and conducted by the Rev. Charles Voysey, or by any Unitarian church. Judaism is ready to fill up the great gap in the religious thought of the modern world.

"The question must arise, What shall take the place of those creeds which are losing hold upon the minds of many educated English men and English women? Mrs. Humphry Ward has drawn, in her novel of 'Robert Elsmere,' a picture of a certain religious *brotherhood* which might be supposed to supersede orthodox Christianity. The very portraiture of such a brotherhood, as we find it in the latter part of that remarkable essay in fiction, is an instance of the growing sense among thoughtful persons that the revolt against orthodoxy can not end in mere skepticism. The agnostic is the last person in the world to imagine that he has uttered the final word upon the mysteries of the spiritual life. No rational thinker can suppose that the present wave of agnosticism or indefinite belief can in England be more than transitory. The mere force of heredity in the English character suggests the probability that if one religious belief is drooping, it will be succeeded by another. Then some will ask, 'What will that religion be which can ultimately take the place of Christianity? Surely it can not be a creed which Christianity itself has superseded.' Here lies a tremendous fallacy. Judaism never has been superseded. Christianity has superseded paganism. The soil in which Christianity has grown and developed was pagan soil."

What the character of this proposed church, its festivals, its teachings, its ordinances, would be, forms the theme of a considerable part of the article. We give another extract on this point:

"The Jewish pulpit which would appeal to non-Jews would not, in my view, be silent about the Founder of Christianity—but unlike other theistic pulpits its attitude would not be polemical.

The New Testament would necessarily be interpreted in a manner very different from the orthodox Christian interpretation—but it is not probable that the whole of the New Testament would be used, any more than the whole of the Old in the form of worship which would take place in such a church. Much of the Old Testament would not be read at all. The Bible, as preserved by the Jewish people, would remain as it does now, both in synagog and in church, as that fountain of literature in which there is found a lasting revelation of the divine Being and of human responsibility. Other books would not stand on the same plane, tho many are found to contain indications of a divine revelation. After all, there is a great religious truth which no one with any outlook beyond his immediate surroundings can ignore; if there is a revelation of God in literature at all, any particular body of writings which is supposed to contain it can only be one of many. The whole human race have not the same books. They could not all understand them in the same way, even if they had. What the Jewish race has to do, and what, within restrictions, it has already done, is to set forth that revelation of God and of righteousness which has come within its own possession. Let other races, in God's name, do likewise. I remember hearing quotations in Westminster Abbey from the Vedas. They were read from the pulpit in the course of a sermon by Professor Jowett. The thought struck me then, as it often has before and since, that different races have independent revelations. But every race has not manifested this tendency in the same degree. It is quite certain that the Anglo-Saxon people, and indeed every nation of Europe, have gladly availed themselves of the teachings of the Hebrew race; however differently they may have interpreted them."

The Day of Atonement, the Feast of Passover, the Feast of Pentecost, and the Feast of Tabernacles all have, we are told, elements of universalism such as to render them easily adaptable to non-Jews. While the writer does not for a moment imagine that such a movement would command the support of the mass of Jews, he thinks it would command the support of some, and these, tho "very few," would be "just those whose cooperation would be of special value."

THE MORALITY OF THE RUSSIAN CLERGY.

IN reporting the progress of the "Raskol," or religious dissent in Russia, attention has frequently been drawn to the fact that a prime reason why the Empire of the Czar has become the home of countless sects and sectlets is the immorality, especially the drunkenness, of the common clergyman, the average village "pope," whose life and conduct have forced out of the state church the very best element of the people. That not only the critics of the Russian system, but also its friends, are beginning to recognize this fact, is apparent from a remarkable article which appeared recently in the official church paper of Russia, the *Grashdanin*, from the pen of no less a writer than Prince Jenikjew, who repeats and emphasizes the complaints about the "chapel festivals," the celebrations of "the ninth and tenth Fridays," of the "Iwan" days, the "Elias" days, the "Elias" Fridays, etc. He says in substance:

All these special religious days and festivals have been introduced by the clergy in order that these may thereby increase their income, as for the services on these occasions they are paid liberally. The customs and habits in this regard will change entirely just as soon as the clergy receive a fixed and sufficient salary. Then the clergy will begin to preach that it is no sin to labor, but that laziness and idleness are grievous offenses. At the present time the clergy of Russia are to a great extent more like the heathen priests than like Christian shepherds of souls. As they do not receive a fixed salary in money, they are naturally anxious to come to the aid of the peasants with spiritual means in the selection of such festival days just as far as possible. Instances have occurred in which the villagers, with the consent of the clergy, have cast lots to decide to which saint a chapel should be erected in the village, and then such a structure has been erected. Just as soon as the building was completed a "chapel festival" was introduced. Then, too, the villagers and the pope came to

an agreement as to the days on which no work should be done, and this agreement was lived up to. If any man wanted to labor on this day, he was punished for this by the village authorities. On this appointed day of rest services were held, for which the pope received his remuneration, and after that the time was spent in drinking whisky and beer. The more "chapel festivals" and "appointed days" a village is accustomed to celebrate, the greater will be the income of the priest. Therefore it is to be hoped that in the near future the clergy will be paid a fixed salary, so that they will not be compelled to depend on the gifts of charity and will not need to provide for such special occasions and services on which they must reap their financial harvest. In case the clergy receive a fixed salary they will grow in the esteem of their people and be honored as men representing the high and holy calling of shepherds of souls. Concerning the clergy of Russia the expression is often used: "They seize from the living and the dead." With the payment of a salary the morals of both priest and people will be raised.

HOW TO BECOME A MAHATMA.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT, the leader of one division of the Theosophists, endeavors to explain to the general public how one may so train himself as to become able, at his desire, to separate soul from body. She does not, indeed, as our title perhaps a little unfairly implies, refer explicitly to the Mahatmas, but she describes at some length not only the theosophical ideas of future existence, its different gradations, and the character necessary to entrance into each, but also the process by which one attains power, while in the body, to visit the spirit-world. Her article (*Nineteenth Century*, November) is entitled "The Conditions of Life After Death." She classifies believers in a future life as those who believe on the authority of documents, those who believe on the testimony of returning spirits (the spiritualists), and those who believe from their own experience, their own investigations carried on in the spirit-world while they still dwell in the body. The way in which these investigations are made possible is thus described:

"All agree—religionists, spiritualists, and occultists alike—that the human soul leaves the body at 'the change that men call death'; spiritualists allege that, in the case of mediums at least, it can leave the body during earth life, and allow another entity to take possession of and control the body; occultists declare that it can leave the body at will and return to it at will, bringing back and impressing on the physical brain the experiences it may have undergone during its extra-corporeal travels.

"The human soul is not bodiless; it has a body of subtle matter, too fine to be seen by the physical eye—the 'spiritual body' of St. Paul—and is further clothed with two lower but still subtle bodies; in these the soul can exercise all its perceptive faculties far more perfectly than when it is encumbered by the grosser body of flesh. It can withdraw itself from the latter—which then remains asleep or entranced, as the case may be, emptied of intellectual consciousness—and is then, for the time being, a 'disembodied' intelligence, 'like unto the angels,' and is free to range at will and in full self-consciousness the worlds that are usually entered through the gateway of death. It can there observe, compare, and record the phenomena of those regions, and thus gain an experimental knowledge of their inhabitants and conditions."

How one may learn thus to divorce soul and body at will, is set forth as follows:

"He must begin by practising extreme temperance in all things, cultivating an equable and serene state of mind; his life must be clean and his thoughts pure, his body held in strict subjection to the soul, and his mind trained to occupy itself with noble and lofty themes; he must habitually practise compassion, sympathy, helpfulness to others, with indifference to troubles and pleasures affecting himself, and he must cultivate courage, steadfastness, and devotion. In fact, he must live the religion and ethics that other people for the most part only talk. Having by persevering practise learned to control his mind to some extent, so that he is

able to keep it fixed on one line of thought for some little time, he must begin its more rigid training by a daily practise of concentration on some difficult or abstract subject, or on some lofty object of devotion; this concentration means the firm fixing of the mind on one single point, without wandering, and without yielding to any distractions caused by external objects, by the activity of the senses, or by that of the mind itself. It must be braced up to an unswerving steadiness and fixity, until gradually it will learn so to withdraw its attention from the outer world and from the body that the senses will remain quiet and still while the mind is intensely alive, with all its energies drawn inward to be launched at a single point of thought, the highest to which it can attain. When it is able to hold itself thus with comparative ease, it is ready for a further step, and by a strong but calm effort of the will it can throw itself beyond the highest thought it can reach *while working in the physical brain*, and in that effort will rise to and unite itself with the higher consciousness and find itself free of the body. When this is done there is no sense of sleep or dream nor any loss of consciousness; the man finds himself outside his body, but as tho he had merely slipped off a weighty encumbrance, not as tho he had lost any part of himself; he is not really 'disembodied,' but has risen out of his gross body 'in a body of light,' which obeys his thought and serves as a beautiful and perfect instrument for carrying out his will. In this he is free of the subtle worlds, but will need to train his faculties long and carefully for reliable work under the new conditions."

What Mrs. Besant and others have found out after obtaining this soul-freedom is stated at considerable length. The soul at death, it seems, takes on "a violet-gray body made of ethers," in which it remains but a few hours, then divests itself of this, and enters what is variously known as "hell," "purgatory," "summerland" (spiritualists), "intermediate state" (Hindus), "astral plane" (theosophists). Here there are seven regions differing in the density of the matter that enters into the composition of the bodies inhabiting it. The degree of density of these astral bodies depends upon one's conduct during earthly life. In the lowest of the seven regions are the drunkards, murderers, etc.; in the highest are those of a scientific type of mind; between the lowest and highest are ranged the frivolous, the selfish, the carnal; higher up the literalists, the religious and philanthropic busybodies, the bigoted and the narrow; higher still, those who were devoted to art and culture, but for selfish reasons chiefly. The souls of those who led a pure life on earth sleep through these seven regions "enraptured in rosy dreams." Beyond this intermediate region lies heaven, which is also divided into seven regions, in which also souls are ranged according to the degree of their development. We quote from Mrs. Besant again:

"To all souls sooner or later—save to those who during earth life never felt one touch of unselfish love, of intellectual aspiration, of recognition of something higher than themselves—there comes a time when the bonds of the astral body are shaken off and left behind as an astral corpse, or 'shell,' while the soul sinks into brief unconsciousness, to be awakened by a sense of bliss intense, undreamed of, the bliss of the heaven-world, of the world to which by its own nature it belongs. At first it knows nothing beyond this bliss unspeakable, but soon begin to dawn on it the faces most loved on earth, and it arouses itself to see around it, amid ripples of living light and exquisite melody, the radiant images of all who during earth life were dear. . . . In the heaven-world all earth's higher experiences are assimilated, and the thoughts, aspirations, and efforts of the earth-life are worked up into the powers and faculties of the soul; hence the more of these it takes with it the more it grows and develops. Schemes of beneficence for which power and skill to accomplish were lacking in the past life are there worked out in thought, and the power and skill are developed as faculties of the soul, to be put into use in a future life on earth; the clever and earnest student develops to be reborn as a genius, the devotee to be reborn as a saint. Round each soul also throng those it loved in life, and every image of the loved ones that live in the heart becomes a living companion of the soul in the heavenly places."

WHAT BISHOP VINCENT SAID.

IN an editorial under the heading, "Trying to Bolster up a Misleading Accusation," *The Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., New York) declares that *The Presbyterian Banner* has failed to make good its charge (see LITERARY DIGEST, November 21) that Bishop Vincent declared before a Chautauqua audience last summer that "the divinity of Christ is not an essential article of the Christian faith." After referring to various points in *The Banner's* summary of its evidence, *The Advocate* says:

"There is but one point in *The Banner's* remarks that could raise a presumption that anything was said that should not have been said. It quotes *The Assembly Herald* as saying editorially, 'Bishop Vincent has said that it was not necessary to believe in the doctrine of the divinity of Christ in order to be saved.'

"We regret to have to state, however, that *The Banner* has not quoted the editorial note in the *Chautauqua Assembly Herald* correctly. This is the passage: 'Bishop Vincent then made a very strong address on the necessity of putting dogmatic theology in the background when the salvation of a soul is concerned. He dwelt especially on the doctrine of the divinity of Christ, and the fact that failure to believe in the divinity of Christ does not necessarily prevent a man from becoming a Christian.'

"Whether this is a correct version of the situation or not, we can not say, but it is different indeed from the passage which *The Banner* professes to quote from the *Chautauqua Assembly Herald*. Bishop Vincent did not say that 'it is not necessary to believe in the doctrine of the divinity of Christ in order to be saved,' but that 'failure to believe in the divinity of Christ does not necessarily prevent a man from becoming a Christian.' The last proposition we believe. *The Presbyterian Banner* may make what it pleases of it, but we have no doubt that many a man who started to seek God did not at the time believe in the divinity of Christ, meaning by that the Deity of Christ, which is the orthodox doctrine, and which we profoundly believe.

"He did feel himself a sinner, prayed to God for mercy, trusted in the promises of Christ and as such could become a Christian.

"However, we do not believe that a genuine believer, relying humbly upon the merits of Jesus Christ for salvation, would long remain in that state of mind without coming to the conclusion that, in a sense which could not be applied to any human being or angel, Christ is God."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A VERY flourishing colony of the Waldensian Church exists in Uruguay, South America. Some years ago an emigration movement led a number of families to leave their homes in the mountains of Italy and seek to better their fortunes in the new country. Their last conference was composed of twenty-two members—five pastors and seventeen delegates from congregations.

A PROMINENT Presbyterian, an ex-moderator, is quoted by *The Mid-Continent* as saying to a caller the other day, in deep distress: I do not know what has come over the Presbyterian Church. Look at my desk. It is literally covered with letters from churches seeking new pastors; and from pastors seeking new churches. There is a spirit of restlessness and dissatisfaction everywhere. I do not know what to make of it."

AN American lady is claiming to be the reincarnation of Madame Blavatsky; but Mrs. Besant disputes the claims and recalls the fact that Madame Blavatsky herself declared, before dying, that the body being prepared for her was that of an Indian youth. Nothing, Mrs. Besant said, could be more absurd than to suppose that an adept would choose the worn-out body of a middle-aged woman for carrying on the work!

ANOTHER "find" is reported by Dr. Driver in *The Academy*, of London. A young Italian scholar, delving in the celebrated Biblioteca Ambrosiana at Milan, has discovered in a palimpsest some considerable fragments of the continuous texts of a Hexapla of the Psalms of the tenth century, arranged as it was by Origen himself in five parallel columns. The Hebrew is written in Greek letters, thus affording a key to the pronunciation of Hebrew in Origen's time.

THE New York *Observer* says that five little books with a history were recently discovered in a church tower in South Holland. They are religious works which were in secret use at the "hedge-preachings," in the time of the Spanish persecution, and it is thought that they must have reposed undisturbed in the tower for over three hundred years. The existence of one of the books, entitled "Some Psalms and Hymns in Use in this Christian Community in these Netherlands," had never before been suspected.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

LESSONS OF OUR ELECTION—EUROPEAN VIEWS.

IF the correspondents of some of our Continental exchanges state the facts correctly, London was but little less excited over our late election than New York itself. McKinley's election has been welcomed there with no little enthusiasm, in spite of the fact that there are misgivings about his tariff policy. *The Financial News*, London, says:

"The danger of a policy of legal-tender silver in the States, involving repudiation, has not only been averted, but, according to all appearances, it has been swept entirely if not permanently away. The rapid bound-up in American securities which has followed the victory of the Republican Party is due largely to the belief that capital, now that the danger of repudiation is removed, will flow back to the States, and bring about a healthy and general revival in trade."

There is much hope in European business circles that McKinley will be restrained in his tariff policy. *The Temps*, Paris, says that "the Republicans have tried in vain to direct attention to their protectionist measures." *The Neuesten Nachrichten*, Berlin, thinks the Republicans "will be too wise to resort to extreme protection," and the *Freisinnige Zeitung* adds to a similar sentence that "the result of the election is the triumph of sound sense in the people of the United States." From a business point of view the European comments therefore are identical in tone with the expressions of the Canadian press, which we quote elsewhere. The European bimetalists are, like good little boys, "seen but not heard." *The Deutsche Zeitung*, Berlin, alone gives vent to some strong remarks about the "gold despots," and comforts itself with the thought that "the rule of the free-silver party has only been put off for another four years." The late elections have, however, caused much criticism of men and things in the United States, from a European point of view. The prevailing opinion is that our institutions are still on trial. *The Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, says:

"It is difficult for outsiders to form a just opinion of American politics, for the very simple reason that there is no clearly expressed public opinion. What the politicians and the newspapers describe as public opinion is only a craze, started by them and likely to vanish in a day. The honest convictions of the people can only be expressed at the ballot, other organs are denied to them. Consequently the outcome of an election proves often in the most unmistakable manner that neither the politicians nor the newspapers are the people. The two great parties are 'Republican' and 'Democratic' in name only."

Money, London, wonders why the American people consent to be duped by the politicians. It says:

"If it were not known and read of all men, it would be past belief, in any enlightened community, that two or three organized gangs of small American politicians, made up, with the very fewest exceptions, of irresponsible, ill-taught, impecunious, and scarcely respectable men, can, once in four years, by manipulating the machinery for electing a President, set 70,000,000 of intelligent and rational people by the ears, disorganize and virtually destroy the proper business of half a continent, and disturb the commerce of the whole world for nearly half a year. . . . In addition to submitting to that indignity these same substantial citizens allow themselves to talk and act as tho they verily believed everything; to be assessed vast sums of money for alleged campaign purposes; and to be cajoled and bullied in respect of the most serious concerns of life by the precious parcel of loafers who arrogate to themselves the function of saving the country. Nothing is more grotesque in the affairs of men than that; no clearer evidence that the Yankees like to be humbugged."

Long articles, similar to those from which we have just quoted, are the order of the day in Europe, altho it is chiefly in England

that people rejoice at being so much better than ourselves, like, for instance, the *Newcastle Chronicle*, which says:

"There is always some blight falling on brilliant expectations. Were those who sat by the cradle of the American Republic to look in upon the Republic to-day, how much of illusion would be dispelled! It is something to be proud of that with the lapse of time the political institutions of England have been purified; but such purification has not been witnessed in the United States."

The charge of corruption is urged very strongly against both our great parties, but especially against the Republicans. Moreton Frewen relates in the *London Times* such instances as that of a well-known manufacturing concern, which paid 1,600 of its men two dollars per day to parade for sound money and to hoot Bryan. The money spent by the Republicans is variously estimated at between ten and fifty million dollars. Another charge against our prominent politicians is that of incompetency from an administrative point of view. *The Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, takes the President-elect as an instance, and says:

"As governor of Ohio, having been elected by a tremendous majority, McKinley ought to have revealed his ability as an administrator. He was, however, unable to overcome the opposition of other politicians of his own party. The maladministration which he found continued during the four years of his reign, and even increased, for there never was so much corruption. His past attitude hardly justifies his election as representative of 'honest' money. He is chiefly after popularity, and if, as seems likely, the House of Representatives and the Senate neutralize each other in the standard and tariff questions, McKinley is the right man for the White House."

"Why is he popular? Because he can talk a great deal. Logic is not expected of a political orator in the United States, wind is. Bryan may be able to grind out more words to the square inch, and he traveled more, but McKinley, tho he stayed at home, harangued daily the crowds that came to see him, and the effect of his speeches is more lasting. Personally he is an honest man in money matters."

With these comments before them, our readers will not be surprised to be informed that the European press have an idea that many people of the United States wish for a change in the manner of conducting public affairs. *The Scotsman*, Edinburgh, says:

"If Mr. Bryan had been elected there would have been a danger of the whole Constitution of the United States being overturned. It has been said that some members of the Republican Party have been so much impressed by the danger that they have even urged a resort to force if Mr. Bryan were chosen—in other words, there has been, in the recent past and until the election, a danger that civil war in the United States might spring out of the return of Mr. Bryan; and that civil war would be waged for the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States as against proposals to overthrow that Constitution."

That the danger is completely over is doubted by the most influential European observers. The *London Daily Chronicle* is of opinion that the farmers have voted almost to a man for Bryan. *The Allgemeine Zeitung*, Berlin, regards the McKinley majority as anything but imposing, and thinks the American people "have simply chosen the lesser of two evils," an opinion which is expressed in the same words by the sober *Journal des Débats*. *The Westminster Gazette*, London, speaking of the strong vote of the Bryan men in New York, says:

"It is as tho Mr. Keir Hardie had contested London, and had only been prevented from capturing it by the votes of one sixteenth of the electorate. But what else is to be expected when a single trust is permitted, by a stroke of the pen, to raise the price of coal by 6s. a ton to the inhabitants of New York just when the winter is setting in? The trusts and the 'goldbugs' have had their scare, and we sincerely hope it will not be forgotten, tho for the present it remains a 'scare.'"

"The lesson of Bryanism will be salutary if its causes can be rightly gaged and cured. It is the handwriting on the wall at

the Belshazzar feast of the triumphant plutocracy—and if a second protest is made inevitable the blame will be on those who make it so."

The St. James's Gazette says:

"Suppose that the next general election the Liberal Party, in its utter disintegration and confusion, goes to the polls with Mr. George Bernard Shaw as its leader, and the ideas of the most extreme Socialist wing—nationalization of the land, confiscation of royalties, rents, and profits, and so on—as its program. Suppose, on the other side we have the Unionist Party, in full order, with all its old principles and its recognized leaders—with Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Chamberlain; with the church, the land, all the great mercantile interests, the trading centers, the professional and educated classes almost to a man, and the press from *The Quarterly* down to the halfpenny Radical journals. . . . Should we be quite happy if a Keir-Hardie or a Tom Mann could carry nearly half the counties and more than a third of the electorate? We should deem it less a triumph than a warning; and so must regard this vote of some five or six millions of American electors for Mr. Bryan."

Will the lesson conveyed by the strong following of Bryan be regarded by the wealthy? "It will not," fiercely answers the Berlin *Vorwärts*, the organ of the German Socialists, and the revolutionary papers in other countries echo, "It will not!" In *Justice*, London, H. M. Hyndman expresses himself confident that "a class war is ahead in America, in which the killed and wounded will no longer be on one side," and that "the efforts of the plutocrats to divert attention from home affairs by a vigorous policy abroad" will be futile. But many papers believe that the rich and powerful of America have been roused to a sense of their danger. In an article headed "What Will They Do with It?" the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"The minority was strong enough to remind the victors that they are mortal, and the Republican Party will do well to put its house somewhat in order. The dissatisfied element solely spoiled their case by adopting a wrong, a dishonest rallying-cry, and by making common cause with the Altgeld followers. The justice of many of their complaints is, however, undeniable. Extortion in the shape of protection is one of them. The tyranny of the syndicates and trusts is another. What are we to think of a condition of affairs under which a single trust, by a stroke of the pen, can force the consumer to pay additional \$1.30 per ton for their coal. Another injustice is the absence of an income tax, without which a fair system of taxation is impossible. But we hope for the best. No doubt much injustice has been committed during the late election, and corruption has been rampant. But the heart of the people remains good, and the moral forces of the Republic will come out victorious."

Similar opinions are expressed by the *Independance Belge*, Brussels, and the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. The latter paper admires the patience of the American people, and asserts that European nations would not stand such tyranny and injustice as are practised in the United States. "All the more reason," thinks the paper, "that McKinley should really become a reformer. We do not like to see one class roused against another, but the only way to prevent it is to improve the condition of the masses."

Many European papers believe with the *Voce della Verità*, the Pope's organ, that our next Administration will direct public attention abroad to avoid troubles at home.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

As Seen by a "Cousin."—President Cleveland is the subject of a biography in the "Public Men of To-day" series being issued by an English publishing house. The author is James Lowry Whittle, and his not flattering view of the American "masses" is thus expressed:

"Their knowledge of history is limited to the annals of the Union, and these record only two great foreign wars, both of them with England. In both they are taught to believe England

endeavored to wrong and oppress them. Their national independence is the proof of their success in the first, and in the second they claim some brilliant achievements. Whenever they allow themselves time for anything beyond the making of money, they reflect with pride on their political institutions; and, in the mouths of the teachers they listen to, democracy means much more than a particular form of government. It is really a creed, and it absorbs all their enthusiasm. A belief in republican ideas that have given them opportunities of wealth and power is ever present to them in a concrete and practical aspect. If they have any doubt about their superiority over old countries, they reckon up the thousands of square miles they have won from the red man and the bison, traversed by telegraph and railroad, already studded, most of it, with prosperous cities. If they have any doubt of the wickedness of these Old World governments, they repeat to each other the tales of their childhood about the tyranny of George III."

LI HUNG CHANG'S PROMOTION AND PUNISHMENT.

IT is announced that Li Hung Chang has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in China. At the same time the news comes that he has been punished. It seems very difficult to reconcile the two statements, but, as far as we can gather, the fine is merely a conventional one. Li Hung Chang has been "docked" a year's pay for the many breaches of decorum he has committed, from visiting the contemptible "foreign devils" who are only permitted to live because they pay tribute to the mighty "Son of Heaven," to visiting the energetic and influential Empress-Dowager upon his return. The fine is, therefore, on a par with that paid by every-day Americans to their club or benefit society for staying away from the funeral of a fellow member. Concerning his appointment as adviser to the Tsung-li-Yamen the *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"The edict appointing Li Hung Chang to a kind of Foreign Ministry only confirms him in a position he has filled in practise for a long time. He has much experience in the intercourse with foreigners. He is not and never will be a European diplomat, for his actions are hedged about by the complicated Chinese ceremonial, in comparison to which the etiquette of the West is purely elementary. But he has a very clear insight into the political affairs of the world, and will probably overcome much of the extreme conservatism of the Foreign Board or Tsung-li-Yamen, whose members know little except what orthodox Chinese tradition has taught them. It would, however, be a grave mistake to suppose that he is or will become a man of progress in our sense of the word. But his energy and experience are sufficient to carry on business with foreign governments, and the decomposition of China will therefore be somewhat retarded by his appointment."

This embodies the opinion of the most responsible journals of the world. Here and there a newspaper that had been confident of the downfall of this Chinese lion, and had administered the proverbial ass's kick, is going through all kinds of editorial contortions to wriggle out of its position. Many papers, too, warn against the sly Chinaman. *The Saturday Review*, London, says:

"Li Hung Chang is certainly not the man to attempt any reform of the methods characterizing Chinese foreign intercourse for the last hundred years. His diplomatic policy, which may be summed up as one of easy promise and imperfect performance, has again secured a victory in the matter of the Chino-Japanese commercial treaty. . . . The issue of regulations governing the relations between Japanese and Chinese has been obstinately delayed; Japanese who succeeded in renting houses in the city have been turned out and their landlords arrested by the Chinese authorities; and as a consequence of this keeping of promises in the letter and breaking them in the spirit, the Japanese merchants who set up in Sochow have found it impossible to commence business. The hand in all this may be that of the Tsung-li-Yamen, but the voice is distinctly that of Li Hung Chang. If

Count Okuma succeeds in forcing the new Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs to abide by treaty engagements, he will indeed score a famous victory, and prove himself superior to any other Foreign Minister who has encountered the wily diplomat, erstwhile Viceroy of Pe-chi-li."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CANADIAN COMMENTS ON OUR ELECTION.

OUR Canadian neighbors received the news of McKinley's victory with a sigh of relief. The Dominion is connected so closely with this Republic by inseparable business ties that a serious panic, such as had been predicted in the case of Bryan's election, would have ruined thousands of business men in Canada.

To an appreciable extent McKinley's victory is considered as a defeat of the anti-English element in the United States. *The Week*, Toronto, says:

"There is a widespread belief that the new President and his entourage will be favorable to a liberal reciprocity treaty with the Dominion. Such an arrangement is quite feasible, and it might be made very profitable for both countries. . . . If this opportunity is lost it may be long before another as favorable occurs. An era of greater kindness toward Great Britain is sure to result from the events of the past few months, and of that amelioration of feeling this nearest and greatest of British dependencies ought to enjoy the benefit."

The Advertiser, London, Ontario, does not think that either of the candidates was specially to the liking of the Canadians, but believes that McKinley is preferable to Bryan. It continues:

"Some of our people have thought that a Bryan triumph would help this country because it might demoralize our neighbors and drive into Canada capital that ordinarily would be invested in the Republic. Some benefit would undoubtedly come to Canadians from such a diversion of the sinews of business. But the mass of the people of Canada have recognized that such an advantage would be far more than discounted by the attendant demoralization in our business relations with the United States. . . . When times are good in the States, they are good in Canada. When they are dull over the border, we feel the reaction."

The Free Press, Ottawa, says:

"One hundred and twenty years ago we whipped England. We are bigger now. Can't we do it again? A splendid specimen of manhood from the West, named William Jennings Bryan, says we can. What true American will say we can't?' screamed one of the chief Democratic papers in New York on the eve of the election. But the true American seems to have deemed it to be their duty to first 'whip' the 'splendid specimen of manhood' out of his boots. Life is full of uncertainties."

We have not seen a Canadian paper that does not promise "better times" to the United States now that the election is a thing of the past, and hopes that Canada will share in this prosperity. *The Monetary Times*, Toronto, says:

"If McKinley be as willing to extend free imports, by way of reciprocity, as he is to attack free imports for want of reciprocity, he may find it possible to do some business with Canada, which has long had on its statute-book a standing offer to reciprocate in certain designated articles. On this side, journals which profess to speak for the Government tell us that something like a revival of the Elgin treaty will be proposed, after the Republican authority gets settled down at Washington. The Premier has himself said something of the same kind. To this extent, and perhaps a little farther, the country would be willing to go."

The Journal, St. Thomas, Ontario, says:

"Goldwin Smith shares the opinion of a great many that the United States has entered an era of prosperity in which Canada will share, and that altho Mr. McKinley, the protectionist, has been elected President there will not be a return to an extreme protectionist tariff. He says: 'Confidence now returns. The current of business, which had been frozen up with fright, flows again. Capital comes forth out of its retreats, works that had been shut open again, the unemployed may hope to find employ-

ment. Canada, as all but the most inveterate Jingoes see, will share the improvement; indeed she has begun to share it already. But shall we have the McKinley tariff again? We shall not. . . . We shall have readjustment to meet the requirements of the revenue, not a return to extreme Protectionism. Such, at all events, is understood to be at present the policy of the victorious party."

The Herald, Montreal, pictures the horrors of protection in very glaring colors, and points to England as an instance of free-trade prosperity. It cites the case of Germany as an instance of the opposite policy. There is no prosperity in Germany, says *The Herald*; the Germans "are eating horse-flesh and sawdust in order that Englishmen shall get cheap beef, sugar, and sound bread." *The Temps*, Ottawa, says:

"McKinley declares that his tariff is not intended to close the United States against the commerce of the world, but on the contrary to lead foreign countries into opening negotiations with the United States on business lines. McKinley therefore is not opposed to closer commercial relations with Canada and other countries of this continent, on a strictly reciprocal basis, which will not perhaps be to the taste of the European free-trader."

The Electeur also believes that the Canadian Government will have little trouble in coming to terms with the next Administration. Turning to the dominant issue of the late campaign, we find that our neighbors on the other side of the lakes are duly impressed with the strength put forth by the silver party. *The Herald*, Fredericton, says:

"The country will breathe easier, and many important interests which were jeopardized by the possible reign of the wild men of the West will now proceed on a stable basis. American credit, which had been impaired by the report of Bryan's strength, will rise to its former level, and Canada, as well as the United States, will feel the good effects of the Government being placed in the hands of a party which has not allowed itself to be carried away by the radical element of its constitution."

The Patrie, Montreal, hopes that Major McKinley is aware that his election is mainly due to the appreciation of the American people of honest money, and that he will not commit the mistake to think that his tariff policy is very popular. *The Monde*, Montreal, thinks the American capitalist should profit by the lessons contained in this election. It says:

"The grievances of the masses against the financial world and its dishonest maneuvers are unfortunately well-founded, and the demagogues obtain thereby the most redoubtable arguments. It is always easy to rouse the poor against the rich and the miserable against the opulent. In this lies the secret of Bryan's plan of campaign. The sound common sense of the people has overcome the danger, and the intellectual element has managed to assert itself."

The Quebec Chronicle points out that a displacement of 40,000 votes in ten closely contested States would have turned the scale in Bryan's favor. *The Telegram*, Toronto, does not believe that McKinley could have won without the aid of the millionaires, and adds:

"It would be well for the nation if the fighting had ceased with the end of the battle. It will not be so. Hundreds of thousands of men who were hopeful twenty-four years ago are revengeful to-day. They believe that the nation has been sold to the plutocrats. They esteem McKinley to be the willing tool of his masters. They see in the future a government of trusts and combines. Men whose homes are not their own hoped for Bryan's election. They believed in a vague and uncertain, tho thorough way, that his success meant their emancipation from the yoke of the money-lender. They find that they are condemned to be debtors still. . . . Yes, the victors may well be apprehensive. They have only one hope of averting strife. Should 'good times' come the nation will calm down. A continuance of hard times will bring to desperate men a conception of desperate deeds."

The sound-money people are therefore urged to be watchful, and to continue the "campaign of education," especially as a

failure of the Republicans to maintain the country in a state of prosperity for the next four years will strengthen the cause of free silver. *The Globe*, Toronto, says:

"The most important question before the country is whether the campaign for free silver will be continued for the next four years. The results of the election alone would not indicate that the cause was lost; considering all the influences arrayed against them, the defeated party made a good showing.

"There is a very general expectation that the election of the sound-money candidate will restore confidence and bring about an immediate revival of activity in business. If that revival is real and permanent it is probable that the free-silver agitation will go the way of the greenback movement. If the revival does not come,

or if it turns out to be a mere boom, followed by a collapse, the people will be disposed to vote for free silver, or perhaps to go the whole length of the Populist platform."

The Witness, Montreal, says:

"A campaign of education will not be in order to demonstrate the unnecessary expense attendant upon the national bank system, and unless the Republicans realize and remove the defects in the system their opponents four years hence can carry the country, not on a fallacious cry for cheap money, but by a sound financial policy which will give the Western States that relief from high interest rates to which they are entitled by adopting a banking system similar to our own."

"Oh, nonsense!" says the "Don," who writes the leading articles for *Saturday Night*, Toronto. "Voters do not cast their ballot according to their convictions, but as they are ordered, and especially as they are paid to do." And he closes his long discourse upon the subject with the following remarks:

"The world is possibly getting better as a generality, but it is getting worse as regards commercial transactions. The separation between classes is becoming more marked, and the domination of great fortunes and of houses and of families is becoming more conspicuous and less bearable, but it is wealth and not breeding or education or administrative ability which now makes the difference. . . . The result of the recent election in the United States may be for the best and in support of the best principles, but it is idle to allege that principle had anything to do with it. The Great Dollar was at stake on both sides, and again it was decided that 'Unto him who hath shall be given.'"—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A Royal Reformer and His Chances.—The new Shah of Persia, whose reforms were inaugurated by the dismissal of hundreds of useless court-officials of both sexes, has made known his plans for future improvements in the administration of his country. His plans are so far-reaching that competent judges predict his assassination. *The Viedomosti*, St. Petersburg, says:

"The reforms which Mozaffer-Eddin proposes to carry out are likely to destroy his popularity. He aims at nothing less than the complete abolition of the sale of government positions, but he

will have many hard battles with his people ere he can purify the administration, especially as the introduction of civil-service reform requires much initial expense. Persia has no reserve fund, and if the Shah objects to a foreign loan, reforms can only be introduced gradually. But the Shah is hopeful, and he has already carried out some important innovations. Trusts which robbed principally the poorer section of the population have been broken up, and the police of Teheran have been paid several months' salary due to them.

The well-wishers of the Shah nevertheless regard the publication of his plans for reform as a mistake. Persia is still to all intents and purposes an Oriental country, where the people are used to regard promise and non-fulfilment as synonymous. A policy based upon the *fait accompli*, however, is sure to meet with success. The Persians, like most Oriental peoples, are accustomed to be deceived, and do not trust their rulers, whose device, with few exceptions, has been *après nous le déluge*. The nobler the character of a prince is, the less chance he has to succeed. If he is not an egoist, if the well-being of his people is really his aim, that people will distrust him from the very start. Yet the Shah may be able to introduce a part of his mighty program, and thereby obtain the good-will of the noblest among his people. Patriots are rare in Persia, but they are not altogether wanting."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Shah of Persia certainly exhibits more courage in the abolition of unnecessary expense and of court intrigue than does the Sultan of Turkey. He has dismissed the entire harem of his late father, and refuses to get one for himself. The relicts of the late Shah are at liberty to marry priests and merchants, but they must not bestow their persons upon any officials.

THE *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, predicts that pretty uncomfortable things will shortly happen to the Germans living in England and in the British colonies. Taking into consideration the growing dislike of the Briton against everything German, our Dutch contemporary makes sure that the present trend of public opinion will result in attacks upon Germans of all classes.

THE rebellion in Rhodesia is no exception to other events of the kind: it drags on. The repeated reports that the Matabele had been crushed were at first modified to the statement that the chiefs were willing to submit to the authority of the Chartered Company. The latest news, however, is that four chiefs have agreed to submit, and that others are expected to follow their example.

THE Empress of Russia was very popular with the Parisians during her visit to the French capital. Curiously enough, her mother only is mentioned in the biographies published in French papers. Our German contemporaries ask whether the French can not forgive her father that he contributed largely to the defeat of the French army at Gravelotte, where he commanded the Hessian division.

FOR some years the people of Holland have been agitating for absolutely universal service. At present wealthy young Dutchmen are still permitted to provide themselves with a substitute if they prefer to shirk the hardships of military service. Numerically the army of Holland is strengthened by the militia, which, however, is not very popular. Quite a little storm has been raised in the Dutch papers because an officer of the militia appeared in uniform in Paris during the Czar's visit. His unwelcome bearing, so argue the Dutch papers, so different from that of the real soldier, was a disgrace to the Dutch nation among a people who, like the French, have all received proper military training.

THERE is evidently no halt in the decrease of British seamen, and the Liverpool ship-owners are at a loss how to remedy the evil. According to Brassey's Naval Annual the British merchant fleet is manned with a total of 235,000. Only 55,000 of these are of British birth. The rest are Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Germans, Russians, Finns, and Orientals. The captains, asked to substitute Britons for all these foreigners, declare that English seamen are not only unreliable and given to drink, but also eternal grumblers. Unlike the Continental nations, England does not seem able to supply a large number of adventurous boys and youths to the marine interests of the country. Englishmen of the middle and upper classes complain that the advantages of a seafaring life do not weigh up against its hardships.

THE *Hamburger Nachrichten's* late successes have aroused a burning desire in the breast of many a newspaper editor to emulate the Bismarck revelations. *The Pall Mall Gazette*, an always up-to-date paper, whose management is in the hands of Americans that have become much more English than any born Britisher, relates that Germany, the most contemptible of England's opponents, has a new enemy in Denmark. This little kingdom to the north of Germany has promised to assist France and Russia actively in a war against the boorish German. The treaty is supposed to be a secret, but *The Pall Mall Gazette* has been informed of it, for the exclusive benefit of its readers. The German papers want to know if Denmark is tired of her independence, and the Danish papers hasten to disavow the whole thing, saying that the Danish people want to live at peace with everybody.



UNCLE SAM: "I'm delighted with this little chap; but say, Hanna, I'm 'tarnal sorry he's twins."

—*The Globe*, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN.

CONSIDERABLE attention has been bestowed by the daily press upon the convention of the National Council of Jewish Women held in New York last week (November 15-20); but we find very little in the Jewish journals in anticipation of the council, and some of them have, when treating it at all, been disposed to belittle it. The council is an organization that sprang from the Jewish Women's Congress held in connection with the World's



MRS. HANNAH G. SOLOMON.

Parliament of Religions September 4, 1893. Since then much discussion and correspondence have been kept up relative to the part the women could take in reviving the religious spirit among the Jews, in promoting social reform, and to bring about closer relations between Jewish women. The Council has nearly a hundred local branches, and tho it has excited opposition, yet the movement has some

strong backing and has acquired considerable impetus.

The American Hebrew, between whose management and the Council there has been a little friction, devotes eleven pages to an account of the proceedings of the convention, which account opens as follows:

"The scene was inspiration for a poet. The very thought of so many women, representing the culture, nobility, and human sympathy of our Jewish sisters in all parts of this country, was potent enough to awaken by anticipation the best impulses and to arouse joyous hope in every son and daughter of Israel; how much more intense was the feeling of just pride and indescribable gladness that pervaded the heart of New York Jewry when, on Sunday evening, they saw before their eyes, in the assembly-room of the Tuxedo, representatives of nearly fifty sections of the Council, and listened with eager attention to the words that dripped as dew from the lips of women on whose tongue was the law of kindness."

Nevertheless the editor has a note of warning:

"The main danger, almost the only one in fact in the whole movement, is the tendency to take the mother from the home in pursuit of the work of the Council. The home is a shrine that must not be deserted. It is wrong for those who have loved ones about them that need their uplifting hand, to carry the torch to other homes and leave their own in darkness for the time being. Work in behalf of the Council with all the energy at your command, but—your first duty is to your own."

In the issue of *The Hebrew Journal* just preceding the convention, we find a defense of the movement against some of its detractors:

"We can not approve of the wisdom of our contemporaries who try to belittle the National Council of Jewish Women. The movement, as a whole, is certainly a very gratifying symptom of the time. It may be taken as an effort on the part of the women in Israel to reawaken the religious sentiments of our people, which for the last forty years or more was opiated by realistic tendencies and other agents. Our women feel that something has gone wrong in our religious life, and that they must do some-

thing to probe the evil and, if possible, to remedy it. It is a noble feeling and a most commendable effort. Nor is it the first time in the history of our race that our women step forth to restore, by their inspiration, what their brethren and sires have neglected to the verge of ruin. What if one or another woman makes mistakes in her speech or essay, or undertakes to grapple with problems that are beyond her ken and knowledge? By the general working of the Council such mistakes will neutralize each other, or be corrected by the wiser heads of the organization, and a healthy activity of thought and sentiment in behalf of Judaism will be the result."

The secular press see in the movement another illustration of the expanding views and purposes of women. Says the Richmond, Va., *Times*:

"It has never been the policy of the Jewish Church for its women to take an active part in public affairs, and it was a bold step that threatened a departure from the 'tradition of the elders.' But the women of Hebrew descent have caught the inspiration of the great forward movement of the latter-day women, generally, and now that the work has fairly begun there is no such thing as staying its impetus."

The officers chosen at the close of the convention were as follows: Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, president; Mrs. Sophie Beer, first vice-president; Mrs. Mandel, second vice-president; Mrs. Wolf, treasurer; Miss Sadie American, corresponding secretary; Miss Berg, recording secretary.

SUPERSTITION AND SCIENCE.

THE messages sent out through the Hudson Bay Company for the purpose of informing the natives of the frozen North of Andrée's design to reach the North Pole in a balloon, and requesting them to please not punch holes in the balloon or its occupants if they happened to run across them, reminds *Harper's Weekly* of incidents that have occurred in other lands, and which doubtless suggested to Andrée the need of such a message. It recalls the experiences of the early aeronauts, one of whom had his balloon entirely destroyed by French peasants, who took it for a device of the devil. The writer in *Harper's* continues:

"Even these experiences were surpassed earlier in the eighteenth century, when, in 1729, Bartholomew Gusmao, a Jesuit of Lisbon, constructed a fire-balloon in the form of a bird, and caused it to ascend in the presence of the king and queen and a multitude; his partially successful experiment was rewarded by notification to the Inquisition that he was a sorcerer in need of the kind of attention commonly given heretics; and tho he managed to flee the country, it is not recorded that he made other efforts."

"The reception accorded the balloon by the French peasantry in 1783 suggests that bestowed upon another scientific device by the people of Paris itself at about the same time. When Guyton de Morveau, the great chemist, had placed Franklin's recently invented device, the lightning-rod, on a building in Paris, a mob surrounded the building, intent on avenging what they regarded as an unwarranted interference with the operations of the Deity. Their designs were averted only by assuring them that the really important part of the lightning-rod was the gold tip, and that this had been sent especially for the purpose by the Pope."

"In seeking for illustrations of the retardation of science by popular superstition, one need not go back even so far as this. He could tell of a dramatic incident in Kentucky in 1843, when Dr. Ephraim Macdowell performed the first laparotomy ever attempted by a surgeon, while a mob without the house had sworn to take his life should his patient die on the table, as every one except the heroic surgeon himself believed she would. Or one might recall that the clergy of the most enlightened countries in Christendom protested against the easing of the agonies of maternity by anesthetics less than half a century ago, on the ground that it was unscriptural to give such solace to the daughters of Eve. One might even come nearer home, but perhaps it is as well to stop with this; for if such instances of popular delusions are to be recorded of our own time, it is pleasanter to have them associated with peoples at least geographically distant."

WHAT WAS THE GUNPOWDER PLOT?

THIS question is revived by a book lately published in London, and written by a Jesuit priest, Father John Gerard. *The Westminster Gazette* calls it a "remarkable book," and seems to think that the ordinary version of the plot, as given in school-books and orthodox histories, and generally believed in, has been torn into shreds by the author. This version is to the effect that a handful of Roman Catholics, two hundred and ninety-one years ago, conspired to blow up King, Lords, and Commons on the opening day of Parliament, seize one of the princes or princesses, rouse the Catholics, and proclaim a Catholic sovereign. What Father Gerard's book does for this tale is thus described by *The Westminster Gazette*:

"The absurdities of this traditional and official story are legion. In the first place there is no agreement as to where the gunpowder was stored. One contemporary account says it was under the old House of Lords; another says under the painted chamber; and it is a remarkable fact that wherever the House of Lords has sat since that date a Guy Fawkes's cellar has been provided under it to satisfy the curiosity of inquiring minds. The house which the conspirators hired was actually the house which was used by the Peers as a withdrawing place during the session. Yet no one's suspicions were roused when a band of well-known desperadoes secured it at considerable cost and trouble. They mined under it and turned up tons of earth, which they secreted under the turf of a tiny back garden, and no one, not even the landlady, noticed it. Then they came to a solid wall, at which they hammered night and day; and again the landlady and her neighbors slept through it all. Finding they could not penetrate it, they stored their barrels in a cellar, the door of which was on a level with the ground, and opened out on to a crowded thoroughfare, and no one saw them! Never once did a government spy look in upon them, altho the conspirators were known and had been watched for years previously by secret agents. Percy, indeed, while the plot was in full swing, paid several nocturnal visits to the Earl of Salisbury, and a few days before the fifth was given a government pass to London, after a visit into the country. Still not a hint of his doings reached the ears of those in power, when suddenly Lord Monteagle received an anonymous letter late in October—the precise day is not known, for even the Secretary of State could not make his various accounts agree in that detail. It was at a supper in his house at Hoxton, where curiously enough he had not been for a twelvemonth. Salisbury, when he heard of it, thought the letter the effusion of a lunatic, yet he showed it to the king; still he was in no hurry, and waited some days. The king at once divined the truth, but even then there was no undue haste. No; he waited for the dramatic moment. Strange security! And here it may be mentioned that the traditional farce of searching in cellars for gunpowder before the opening of Parliament dates not from the Powder Plot, but from Titus Oates's plot, which put men in mind of the risk their forbears had run. The conspirators, of course, fled, and the hue and cry was raised. Percy and Catesby were the deepest dyed, and should have made the best witnesses to prove the complicity of the Roman Catholic priesthood in the plot—and that is what the Government wanted. Yet, strangely enough, tho unarmed, they were not taken prisoners, but killed. The official excuse was that it took three days for the order to spare their lives to arrive, and then it was too late. To which reply is made that the news of their death only took one day to reach London. The inference is obvious that these men played double all along, acting as decoy-ducks for the Government, which took the surest and speediest method of preventing tales being told. Such sacrifices of government instruments occurred in the case of Parry and Lopez in Elizabeth's reign. Then followed the trial of such as were captured, and the depositions taken from these men, tortured and racked as they were, constitute the sole evidence for the government version of the story. And these depositions were falsified throughout; they only exist in copies which bear traces of subsequent manipulation. At the trial Coke was ordered not to read the exculpatory statements, and there is no sure proof that the prisoners ever uttered the words put in their mouths. Finally, the whole plot turned to the advantage of those who, according to Father Gerard, manipulated it for their own ends. Salisbury's

chief enemy, Northumberland, was ruined; his anti-Catholic policy was adopted by the king and country, and Monteagle received such extravagant rewards as forcibly to suggest that his letter was a 'put-up' job."

The question at the head of this article remains, however, according to *The Westminster*, unanswered. Father Gerard tells what the plot was not; but that there was some plot, that it was known by the Government throughout, and utilized for political purposes, seems certain.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CHAIRS.

IN a notably well-written and suggestive paper on "Household Furnishings" in *The Architectural Record* (October-December), Helen Campbell propounds a humorous and sensible philosophy of chairs. The article applies to furniture in general, but chairs in particular play a leading part. We quote at length:

"A chair is meant to sit on, and so rest the body without lowering it to the earth entirely; so saving the exertion of getting up again. It is safer, easier, cleaner than lying on the floor. Originally a mere stool, the back was added to further rest the trunk muscles and the arms. . . . To the household economist the chair represents so much physical rest, modified, of course, by personality; so much beauty of its own; so much relation to other articles associated with it, and so much durability. To the average purchaser a chair is not judged, surely, even by the first of these considerations, and the others are lost sight of altogether. . . . The beauty of any usable thing, from a leg to a ladle, is based on three conditions: use, ease, and economy. 'You must have something to stand on, must you?' says Nature. 'Very well, here's a leg; doesn't work easily? I'll fix it.' And forthwith she adds joints and knee-pans and all manner of ropes and pulleys to make it go. Then when it is strong to stand on and easy to use, she shears off all superfluities, and 'behold how beautiful the limb is!' . . . The spider-legged table, and the insect family of chairs; the things that creak when you sit down and tip over when you get up, these are not beautiful. . . .

"Being meant to support the weight of the human body, the chair's personal beauty requires that it shall show power to do this, and not greatly more. If a chair looks strong enough to support a weary elephant, it is not beautiful; nor if it looks as tho a cat's weight would strain it. Support is the first requisite of a chair. After that the relative comfort of the support enters into the beauty of the chair. It must all ways conform to its use. These demands complied with, it has minor considerations of its own. Not being always occupied, it should not be built so as to suggest too painfully the absent sitter, for a self-respecting chair has some character of its own. Grace and power in its lines, fine material, true decoration—these may make the chair a thing of beauty in itself even when empty! But none of these things must ever interfere with the comfort of the user, the chair's reason for being. . . .

"The British Museum contains six chairs, the earliest examples of the ancient Egyptian theories, and all about the same height as our present chairs. A beautiful one is of ebony, turned in the lathe—[did the Egyptians use lathes?—] and inlaid with collars and disks of ivory, the seat being heavy cane slightly hollowed. Another, of turned and polished rosewood, has a seat of skin and folds precisely like our modern folding-chair, but much more securely. . . . Both the Greeks and the Romans used folding-chairs, carrying them in the chariot for use in the forum, lecture-halls, and baths. Form and construction remained much the same, the Greek predominating. . . .

"The construction of a perfect chair means many things. Each part should be as perfectly united to the next as if it had grown in its place; and this means well-seasoned wood, exactly cut tenons and mortices, very hot glue of the best quality, and the proper pressure in putting together. Lightness for ease in moving is another requisite. If carving is used, it should be absolutely subordinate to the outline and comfort of the sitter, never interfering with the dress, nor being liable to breakage from having salient points, masses, or ornaments exposed. . . . the ancients . . . would look with consternation at our veneered,

warped, misshapen products, made to sell, and utterly cheap and mean in expression. . . .

"The higher specialization of man's [as distinct from woman's] work has given him more perfect furniture. A finely appointed office or study, with its desk breathing embodied business, its chair of complex possibilities and perfect comfort, and its revolving bookcase that seems glad to serve the wish of its master; this shows a more advanced degree of furnishing than is possible in the home. . . . Why does a man prefer a leather-covered, stuffed easy-chair to a rattan-rocker with a blue ribbon woven into its official decoration and a tidy pinned to its back? It is not a matter of personal opinion merely, nor is it a question of sex, necessarily, for the woman of business does not admire the cobwebby rocking-chair, above the smooth comfort of the other one. The leather chair rests the body, does not stick to the clothes, does not in any way obtrude upon the notice, does not fasten to the back when you get up, does not tip over when it is touched. The leather chair is a piece of true evolution, rightly modified by modern needs. It is not so nobly beautiful as the Greek or the Roman chair, but it is beautiful in its right service of existing man, and so legitimately beautiful after all. . . . Is the home, then, because of these facts, to be turned into a howling wilderness of leather and hard-wood? Heaven forbid!"

The author proceeds to show how we may be saved from such monotony by special construction, "within the limits of easily learned artistic laws," of furniture to meet special needs. This leads her to speak at length of the needs of children—who, tho "they are always with us," are "unplanned for" in our homes and "unconsidered as a permanent class." As things are, the most the child "can hope for is a 'high-chair' to bring him to the adult table, and possibly a little 'rocker' to hug and fall downstairs with."

A Strange Island.—Saghalien, of the eastern coast of Siberia, presents a very curious anomaly of climate, says *Cosmos* (Paris, October 31). "The island is bathed by two cold ocean currents, and in winter nothing protects it against the icy north-west winds coming from Siberia." At the sea level the snow falls continually, and stays on the ground till the end of May, and the seashore is very cold. Farther inland, however, especially as we go higher up, the climate is modified—just the opposite to what is observed elsewhere. It has often been observed in Siberia and in central Europe that in winter the cold is greater in the plains and the valleys, and that the highlands have a sensibly milder temperature; it is as if the denser cold air accumulated in the lowlands. This fact is very often observed in our climate; there are several very good examples of it: all the trees and shrubs of a valley have been known to be killed by frost, while above a certain level, very clearly marked out, on the hill or the mountain, the vegetation has not suffered at all. The cold air often flows from the summits toward their bases. This is what takes place at Saghalien. The cold air accumulates in the low regions of the island and on the coast; the higher regions have a more elevated temperature. So it happens that the lower parts have an arctic vegetation while the intermediate altitudes have the vegetation of a temperate zone, sometimes subtropical. . . . The birch, the ash, the pine, the fir, abound in the low regions and form often impenetrable forests, but toward the center of the island appear bamboos, hydrangeas, aralias, and other plants that one is greatly surprised to meet, and whose presence can be explained only by the altogether abnormal climatic conditions of the island."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Dress of Japanese Women.—Japanese women's dress is lauded in *Delhagen und Klafing's Monatshefte* (Berlin, October) by Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg, who says that it excels in artistic qualities that of the ancient Greeks. We translate below a few of his opening paragraphs, in which he contrasts it ironically with fashionable European costume. Says this admirer of the Orient:

"One of the principal charms of the graceful Japanese women undoubtedly lies in their toilets, to which they give special care. Not that toilet which through one of the most senseless changes

of the New Japan has been introduced from our old Western world into the far-off Land of the Rising Sun, but that which the Japanese women have been accustomed to wear from prehistoric times even to the present day. In Japan, fortunately, toilets are not so dependent on the freak of princesses as in certain other countries. There no one has ever heard of crinoline, puff-sleeves, and *culs de Paris*; the center of gravity of elegant costumes does not shift downward or forward with every year, and every season. The Japanese women wear no hats covered with stuffed birds and other barbarities, as do these of—Tahiti; they do not bore holes in their ear-lobes, to weight them with heavy jewelry like the—negresses; they do not cramp their feet in stiff narrow shoes like the—Chinese; and as to the device of steel and whalebone with which the women of—other lands compress their waists, to give themselves the look of wasps, after the fashion of Chinese mandarins, they could not understand such proceedings at all.

"The toilet of the Japanese woman is, as its whole appearance and cut shows, of classic simplicity; it recalls the noblest costumes of classic Greece. But it is yet more beautiful, for to the long garments, falling in folds, are added fineness and costliness of material and, more than all else, wonderful color, of which the artist's eye can never tire."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

NOTES.

The Twentieth Century Monthly is the new name of *The Pulpit Herald and Altruistic Review*.

THE London *Academy*, founded in 1869, has changed hands and we are informed by the new proprietor, Mr. Lewis Hind, "will appear in future in an enlarged and generally more attractive form." An article is to appear weekly henceforth on American literature and journalism—by whom written this deponent saith not.

THERE is trouble over the publication of George Sand's love letters in Paris. One Dr. Pagello, her letters to whom are the most striking in the collection, turns out to be very much alive and the head of a "large and interesting" family. He protests against the publication, and it is thought the French courts will protect him.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Our Strength as a Nation.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

I do not know where Mr. Alexander McClure could have found his amazing statistics of American and foreign shipping which he cites in his *Nineteenth Century* article upon our national strength, and from which you quote in THE DIGEST of November 7, unless he evolved them from his inner consciousness, as so many other would-be authorities do. For instance, Mr. McClure generously allows the United States to be the possessor of the whole of 15 sailing-vessels in the foreign trade, of a total tonnage of 22,920. The United States Commissioner of Navigation, in his annual report for 1895, differs quite seriously with Mr. McClure. He says that we have 945 sailing and 229 steam-vessels in that trade, of a total tonnage of 569,069 and 247,387 respectively. This is only a sample error from Mr. McClure's ridiculous table, but "twill serve" to show his utter unreliability upon the subject he discusses.

Here are the comparative figures of the total marine tonnage of all the principal maritime nations, according to the Bureau Veritas for 1894 (for European nations) and our Commissioner of Navigation:

	1894. Tons.
Great Britain.....	1,319,256
United States.....	4,684,029
Germany.....	1,841,014
Norway.....	1,703,920
France.....	1,128,369
Italy.....	835,274
Sweden.....	505,711
Holland.....	497,872

Of our total 4,684,029 tons, in 1894, 3,728,714 were engaged in the coasting trade, but, as you have very pertinently pointed out, our large coasters and their long voyages entitle them to rank with the tonnage of any nation. The figures you quote from Justus Perth's *Sea Atlas*, as to the value of American shipping (\$45,000,000), however, are far from correct. Referring to the eleventh census they should be given at \$215,069,296.

CALCUTTA.

A Learned Friend.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Your journal is the "Prince of Weeklies." I look for it every Saturday morning as I would the coming of a learned man, a friend who, during the week, had traveled the world over, bringing to me the very essence of important happenings.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

A big increase in bank clearings, but a poor showing by the railroads; a continued resumption of work by factories and mills, but disappointment among jobbers and wholesalers, are the conflicting features of the week ending Saturday, November 21.

Two Views of the Week's Trade.—The gain in volume of business continues entirely without precedent. More than 300 establishments have started work, since the election, which were idle, and at least 300 have increased working force, making 600 concerns which are known to have added largely to the number of hands at work, and these are only part of the whole number. Every day thus adds thousands to the number of those who are able to buy a week's supplies, and to make up gradually for many months of enforced economy.—*Dun's Review, November 21.*

Jobbers and other wholesale dealers in general merchandise do not report the anticipated increases in the volume of goods distributed this week. The mild weather had an unfavorable influence, but the sharp drop in the temperature inclines to stimulate the demand for seasonable fabrics. There are increased purchases of holiday goods, and the tone of the market for staples is one of encouragement. Relatively the heaviest demand has been for dry-goods, shoes, and groceries, but even in these lines, particularly dry-goods, the volume has been smaller than expected and disappointment is a result.—*Bradstreet's, November 21.*

Increase in Bank Clearings.—The most favorable feature of the business week is the increase in bank clearings throughout the United States, the total volume of which is \$1,236,000,000, nearly 4 per cent. more than the usually large total last week, nearly 10 per cent. more than in the corresponding week one year ago, 21 per cent. more than in the third week of November, 1894; 29 per cent. more than in the like week of 1893, and 11 per cent. more than in the corresponding period of 1892—a year of large volume of business. Outside of speculative markets the tendency of bank clearings, compared with the corresponding totals one year ago, is to decline.—*Bradstreet's, November 21.*

Railway Earnings for Nine Months.—Favorable results earlier in the year have not been maintained, and the tendency is to wipe out the gains shown early in the year as contrasted with 1895. Total earnings of 136 railroads embracing 65 per cent. of the railway-earning capacity of the country aggregate \$576,982,922 for nine months of the calendar year, an increase over the like period in 1895 of 1.6 per cent., following a gain in 1895 over 1894 of 5 per cent. Net earnings for nine months of 1895 aggregate \$176,104,827, a gain over 1895 of six tenths of 1 per cent., following a gain in 1895 over 1894 of nearly 8 per cent. Largest percentages of gain in gross earnings are shown by the grangers and Southern roads, the only decreases being by Central-Western and coal roads.—*Bradstreet's, November 21.*

Wheat and Cotton.—The speculative markets have been reacting, which is also natural. Wheat had risen with wonderful rapidity, so that exports had been checked by the higher prices, and realizing started a break which made the close 37-8 lower for the week. . . . Western receipts for the month thus far have been only 14,796,888 bushels, against 23,398,311 last year, but the visible stocks continue to increase, altho the milling returns slightly exceed those of the last or any previous year.

Cotton has declined from 8 to 7.62 cents in spite of the starting of many cotton mills, and the controlling fact for the moment is that reports of

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a yield smaller than 8,000,000 bales are now entirely discredited. The quantity coming into sight has exceeded last year's by 820,000 bales, and it is not expected that the decrease in the remaining months of the year will bring the aggregate below 8,500,000. The export demand does not abate, altho temporarily checked while prices were above 8 cents, and the increase of \$9,400,000 in value of cotton exported in October contributed more than any other single item to make the aggregate exceed that of the same month in any previous year.—*Dun's Review, November 21.*

Trade in Canada.—At Montreal colder weather has stimulated demand, but mercantile collections are reported less easy to make. Improvement is noted in several lines, but there is no general expansion in trade. At Halifax the weather retards business. Stocks of lumber at St. John, N. B., are large, and the season's cut promises to exceed that of last year. Word is received from St. John's, Newfoundland, that the season's fishery is a complete failure. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax amount to \$22,729,000 this week, compared with \$26,006,000 last week, and with \$19,713,000 in the corresponding week one year ago.—*Bradstreet's, November 21.*

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Drawn Games.

The apparent determination of several of the players at the Nuremberg Tournament to bring about a "Draw," and in some instances what

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seems to be a "put-up job" not to try to win, have called forth a great deal of criticism. The opinion among Chess-players is that some kind of a reform is necessary to prevent players who are satisfied with a Draw from taking rank above those who always play to win. The best thing that we have seen on this subject is by Reichelm, in *The Times*, Philadelphia. He says:

"In modern tournaments drawn games have reached the point where they play an inordinate part, and in the hands of such masters as Maroczy, Schlechter, and Walbrodt, the art of making Draws (in the absence of anything better turning up) has been brought down to nearly a science.

"The ideal object of a tournament is to bring forth good Chess—games worthy to be played again and again and to be remembered, such as the masterpieces of Morphy and Anderssen of a by-gone generation and the combinations of Lasker, Pillsbury, Janowski, and Tschigorin of to-day. These masters all play to win, and not to wear the adversary out with Fabian tactics, sure of a Draw in hand and adding one half point to their scores.

"In a tournament where the world's mastery is involved too much prominence has been given to the Draws. A premium should be placed on won games by regarding a drawn partie as only a half game played, and dividing that half between the two drawing-masters, or one fourth to each. With such a condition imposed Messrs. Maroczy, Schlechter, and Walbrodt would have to come out of their shells and play Chess, or otherwise be relegated to back-seats. On this basis the Nuremberg tourney would have resulted:

"Lasker, first, 12½.
"Pillsbury, second, 11.
"Janowski, third, 10½.
"Steinitz, Tarrasch, fourth and fifth, each 10½.
"Maroczy, sixth, 10¼.
"The three blooded players are on top and the drawing-master drops to sixth place.
"As each player in the tourney has played an equal number of games, only the wins of the players are compared."

"Miron," in the *New York Clipper*, proposes even more radical measures. He writes:

"When a Draw occurs, let the players recontest the game, the move being changed; then, if either wins, well and good; if a Draw is again made score them both a 0, and let the tourney go on, scoring nothing but his wins to anybody! That would put the outcome on the basis of actual achievements, and kill off or cure (the latter for choice) those given to these outrageous violations of justice."

Steinitz and Lasker.

The match of ten games up, for the Championship of the world, and a purse of 3,000 rubles, was begun in Moscow on November 6. At the time of

going to press five games have been played. Lasker, four; drawn, one.

The records of these two great masters is very interesting to all lovers of the Royal Game:

EMANUEL LASKER, LONDON.			
Against:	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
C. v. Bardeleben, 1889.....	2	1	1
H. E. Bird, 1890.....	7	2	3
M. F. Miniati, 1890.....	3	..	2
J. Mieses, 1890.....	5	..	3
B. Englisch, 1880.....	2	..	3
T. F. Lee, 1891.....	1	..	1
J. H. Blackburne, 1892.....	6	..	4
H. E. Bird, 1892.....	5	..	..
C. Golmajo, 1893.....	2	..	1
A. C. Vasquez, 1893.....	3	..	..
J. W. Showalter, 1893.....	6	2	2
A. Ettlinger, 1894.....	5	..	..
W. Steinitz, 1894.....	10	5	4
Totals.....	57	10	24
Results in tournaments.....	52	11	15
Grand totals.....	109	21	39

WILLIAM STEINITZ, NEW YORK.			
Against:	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
S. Dubois, 1862.....	5	3	1
D. Deacon, 1863.....	5	1	..
A. Mongredien, 1863.....	7	..	..
J. H. Blackburne, 1863.....	7	1	2
R. F. Green, 1863.....	7	..	2
C. De Vere, 1865.....	7	3	3
A. Andersen, 1866.....	8	6	..
H. E. Bird, 1866.....	7	5	5
J. B. Frazer, 1867.....	3	1	3
J. H. Mackenzie, 1870.....	5	..	1
J. H. Zukertort, 1872.....	7	1	4
J. H. Blackburne, 1876.....	7	..	..
Martinez, 1882.....	7	..	..
Martinez, 1882.....	3	1	3
A. G. Sellman, 1883.....	3	..	2
G. H. Mackenzie, 1883.....	3	1	2
C. Golmajo, 1883.....	8	1	2
Martinez, 1883.....	9	..	2
A. G. Sellman, 1885.....	3	..	..
J. H. Zukertort, 1886.....	10	5	5
C. Golmajo, 1888.....	5	..	..
A. C. Vasquez, 1888.....	5	..	..
M. Tschigorin, 1889.....	10	6	1
Carvajal, 1889.....	4	1	..
J. Gunsberg, 1891.....	6	4	9
M. Tschigorin, 1892.....	10	8	5
M. Tschigorin, 1892.....	..	2	..
E. Lasker, 1894.....	5	10	4
E. Schiffrers, 1896.....	6	4	1
Totals.....	172	64	57
Results in tournaments.....	132	46	41
Grand totals.....	304	110	98

It will thus be seen that Lasker won 64.47 per cent., drew 23.08 per cent., and lost 12.43 per cent. out of 166 games played, while Steinitz, out of 512 games, won 59.37 per cent., drew 19.13 per cent., and lost 21.48 per cent.

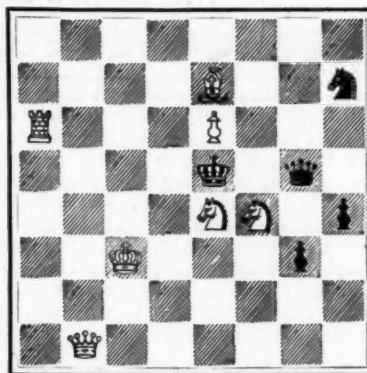
Problem 175.

BY A. G. FELLOWS.

(First Prize Irish Weekly Times Tourney.)

Black—Five Pieces.

K on K4; Q on K Kt4; Kt on K R2; Ps on K Kt6 and K R5.



White—Seven Pieces.

K on Q B3; Q on Q Kt sq; B on K7; Kts on K4, K B4; I on Q R6; P on K6.

White mates in two moves.

(The composer of this problem is only eighteen years of age, and has won first prize in six tournaments out of nine in which he has competed.)

Solution of Problems.

No. 170.

Q—Q7 R—Q sq Q—Q2 ch Q—B2, mate
1. K—K7 2. P—B6 or K—B8, must
Kt moves
or, 2 any other results in mate next move.

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.....	R x Kt	Q—Q2 ch	R x P mate
1. Kt x P	K—K7	3. K—B8, must	4.
.....	Q—Kt5	Q—B5 ch	Q—B2, mate
1. Kt—B sq	P—B6	3. K—K7	4.
.....	.....	Q—K Kt5, mate	.....
.....	.....	K—B5	.....
.....	Q—Q3 ch!	R x Kt, mate	.....
2. Kt—K3	3. P x Q, must	4.
.....	Q—B sq	B—Q2, mate
2. Kt—Q2	3. P—B6	4.
.....	R—Q sq	R—Q2	Q x Kt, mate
1. Kt—Kt4	Kt—B6	Kt x R	4.

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.....	Q-Q 4, mate
3. Kt x B	4.
.....	B-B 2, mate
3. B-Kt 8	4.
.....	R-K 6 R x P ch Q-Q 2, mate
1. B-Kt 8 2. B-Q 6	3. B x R 4.
.....	Q-K 6, mate
3. K x R	4.
.....	R-Q 3 ch Q-K 6 ch P-Kt 3, mate
1. P-B 6 2. P x R	3. K-B 5 4.
.....	R-K 1 ch Q-Q 2, mate
2. K-K 7	3. K x R 4.
.....	Q-Kt 5, mate
3. K-B 8	4.
.....	P-Kt 4! Q-Q 4, mate
2. K-B 5 3. P x R	4.

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Current Events.

Monday, November 16.

Democratic legislative caucuses nominate A. S. Clay, of Georgia, and E. W. Pettus, of Alabama, for United States Senators. . . . W. S. Forman, of Illinois, is appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue by the President. . . . The United States Supreme Court declares the California irrigation law to be constitutional, thereby affirming the validity of about \$16,000,000 in bonds issued under it. . . . T. E. Cooper, Chief Justice of Mississippi, resigns. . . . The annual statement of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is made. . . . The Grand Opera season opens in New York. . . . The second trial of Marie Barberi for murder begins in New York. . . . Stocks weaken on Cuban war rumors. . . . Railroad travel is impeded by floods in the State of Washington.

The interpellation in the German Reichstag concerning Bismarck's disclosures results in depreciation of agitation. . . . The French Chamber of Deputies discusses election of Senators by universal suffrage. . . . Madrid dispatches state that Spain's popular loan has been doubly subscribed. . . . It is said that the Powers have agreed to guarantee a new Turkish loan of £5,000,000. . . . The Pan-American Medical Congress convenes in the City of Mexico.

Tuesday, November 17.

At the annual dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce Postmaster-General Wilson, Governor Griggs of New Jersey, and Bourke Cockran made speeches on the "sound money" victory. . . . Captain A. T. Mahan is placed on the retired list of the navy at his own request. . . . Mr. Bryan is greeted by crowds on his way to hunting-grounds in southwest Missouri; he will publish a book and devote half the proceeds to the bimetallic cause. . . . The deal by which the Ryan syndicate expected to secure control of the Seaboard air-line system fails. . . . The new Reading Railway Company is organized in Philadelphia. Conventions: National Fraternal Congress of Secret Insurance Societies, Louisville; Luther League of America, Chicago; American Congress of Liberal Religious Societies, Indianapolis; National Association of Agricultural Implementors and Vehicle Makers, Nashville; at St. Louis Frances E. Willard is re-elected President of the W. C. T. U. and the use of the term "Women's Bible" is deprecated; in New York the National Council of Jewish Women condemn shopping and social gatherings on the Jewish Sabbath; Grand Master Workman Sovereign is re-elected by the Knights of Labor, at Rochester; Judge Grosscup, in Chicago, denies the application of Gormully & Jeffrey for an injunction against an alleged boycott by the Metal Polishers' Union. . . . The Ohio Supreme Court grants a new trial to Cobelle, murderer of the Stone family.

Madrid advises report General Weyler's advance. . . . It is officially stated that negotiations have not been settled between Italy and Brazil. . . . An interpellation in the Reichstag regarding army dueling causes lively debate. . . . The French Chamber of Deputies pass a bill to reform the mode of electing Senators.

Wednesday, November 18.

There is conflict between District Judge Meyers and United States Circuit Court Judge Foster at Topeka over appointment of a receiver for the Santa Fé Railroad. . . . Judge Jenkins, in Milwaukee, extends \$2,000,000 receivers' certificates of Central Wisconsin lines for a year. . . . United States Court at Chicago confirms master's sale of the Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad for \$8,000,000. . . . The Illinois Central Railroad is decreasing its working force. . . . Conventions: Episcopal Church Congress, Norfolk, Va.; New York State Woman Suffrage Association, Rochester, N. Y.; National Hardware Association, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . William E. Valentine, alleged member of an alleged syndicate of remarkable swindlers, pleads guilty to charges of forgery and abduction in Brooklyn.

The Armenian bishop in Hassekein is condemned to death. . . . The interpellation concerning Captain Dreyfus comes up in the French Chamber; General Billot explains the Government's action. . . . Decision is rendered against Major Lothaire in a breach of promise suit brought in Brussels. . . . The coroner's jury returns a verdict of suicide in the inquest over the body of Mrs. Alma Merritt, who died Saturday in London. . . . The Prime Minister of Spain is reported as saying that the relations between Spain and the United States are excellent; "the United States Government," he says, "has always observed a correct attitude, and Spain regards the Cuban question as one of internal politics."

Thursday, November 19.

The "sound money" majority in the next House of Representatives is now placed at 47. . . . The candidacy of Moses Thatcher for the United States Senate from Utah threatens trouble, since he has not obtained consent of Mormon Church authorities to his candidacy. . . . In South Dakota official returns give Fusionists electors and most state officers; in Wyoming Democrats get electors, Republicans the legislature. . . . The Maryland Court of Appeals sustains Mayor Hooper, of Baltimore, against the

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The number for Nov. 14th, No. 2732, contains the opening chapters of a

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City Council on the question of patronage. . . . Street-cars in Buffalo are propelled by electric power from Niagara. . . . John L. Farwell, of Claremont, N. H., is said to have invested about \$1,000,000 of his clients' money in losing Western ventures, and to have taken refuge in Europe. Frank P. Arbuckle, chairman of the Democratic state committee of Colorado, is found dying on the street, in New York City. . . . Indiana State Miners' Association votes to continue the strike for 60 cents a ton. . . . Kentucky raiders continue to destroy toll-gates. . . . First National Bank, Sioux City, Ia., closes.

The French Senate rejects a motion of urgency on the proposition of the Chamber to elect Senators by universal suffrage. . . . By the explosion of fire-damp in a colliery in Recklinghausen, Westphalia, about thirty miners are killed. . . . In the German Reichstag the debate concerning the interpellation on army outrages and the dueling code continues.

Friday, November 20.

The Interstate Commerce Commission files suits in the United States courts at Columbus, Ohio, to compel two Ohio railroads to file annual reports required by law. . . . The Supreme Court of Ohio decides that business done by traveling salesmen only is not liable to the fee required of Ohio corporations. . . . It is reported that the Standard Oil Company will back a consolidation of the leading gas companies of New York city. . . . Conventions: Chief of the Railroad Brotherhoods, and Railway Conductors' Benefit Association, Chicago, Ill.; the Knights of Labor at Rochester adopts resolutions opposing retirement of greenbacks. . . . Boston wool houses sign a petition favoring passage of the Dingley bill. . . . The appointment of the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty as rector of the Catholic University, in Washington, to succeed Bishop Keane, is announced.

Premier Laurier of the Dominion gives out the terms of the Manitoba school question settlement. . . . The Italian Government officially confirms the signing of the Italo-Brazilian treaty. . . . The death is announced of Noël Parfait, French politician and author. . . . Insurrection in the Philippines is extending.

Saturday, November 21.

Far Northwestern towns are threatened with food famine in flooded districts where the Great Northern and Everett and Monte Christo railroads are crippled. . . . A Detroit firm receives an order for 2,000 tons of charcoal pig-iron for Budapest, Hungary. . . . President Ratchford, of the United Mine Workers, announces the restoration of the 6-cent rate. . . . A New York jury disagrees in the case of Colonel Emilio Nunez and Captain C. B. Dickman, charged with organizing a Cuban filibustering expedition on the *Laurada*. . . . Richard Croker returns to New York. . . . The annual convention of the International Order of King's Daughters and Sons opens in St. Louis. . . . The First National Bank of East Saginaw, Mich., fails. . . . Football games: Princeton, 24; Yale 6; University of Pennsylvania, 8; Harvard, 6.

M. Hanotaux, in the French Chamber of Deputies, makes an explanation of the entente between France and Russia. . . . The drouth in India is broken by rains in the Deccan District. . . . Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, celebrated English physician and author of hygienic works, dies. . . . It is said that the German War Office will send an officer to Dongola to follow the operations of the Anglo-Egyptian campaign up the Valley of the Nile.

Sunday, November 20.

The Southern Pacific Railroad steamer *San Benito* goes ashore on the California coast; five of the crew reach land. . . . The report of Secretary of Agriculture Morton is made public. . . . Clara Barton issues a report of the Red Cross relief expedition in Armenia. . . . The collapse of the Wire Nail Trust is reported. . . . George W. G. Ferris, inventor and builder of the Ferris Wheel at the World's Fair, dies at Pittsburgh.

General Weyler, in camp near Cristobal, announces that he will not move against Maceo until after Christmas.

FOR ALL THE FAMILY.

As will be seen by the announcement found in another column of this issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, *The Youth's Companion* offers its readers for the coming year many exceptionally brilliant features, which are calculated to make it more welcome than ever in the hundreds of thousands of homes it visits. The two hemispheres are explored by its editors and agents in search of attractive matter, and as usual, the contributors will include not only popular writers of fiction, but also some of the most eminent statesmen, scientists, travellers, and musicians. Among them will be found the Attorney-General of the United States, the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of the Navy, Speaker Reed, Andrew Carnegie, Ian MacLaren, Rudyard Kipling, Hall Caine, Charles Dudley Warner, F. R. Stockton, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, Madame Lillian Nordica, Dean Farrar, Andrew Lang, I. Zangwill, G. W. Smalley, Theodore Roosevelt, Col. George E. Waring, Carl Schurz, Henry Cabot Lodge, Admiral Markham, Admiral Upshur, Lieutenant Perry, Dr. Austin Flint, Sir Robert Ball, Sir William H. Flower, Sir Reginald Palgrave, the Marquis of Lorne, Lady Jeune, Lady Vernon Harcourt, Max O'Rell, Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, and Clark Russell.



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